

5-E-C-R-E-T

# INFORMATION REPORT

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These include a city plan of Magadan (N 59-34, E 150-48), a city plan of Orotukan (N 62-16, E 151-42), and sketches of:

- a. A reservoir site ten km northwest of Magadan.
- b. The site of a naval radio station.
- c. Magadan airport.
- d. Camp Matrosov.
- e. The Matrosov Mining Works.
- f. Villages and installations in the vicinity of the Stan-Utina Mining Combine.
- g. The gold mining plant of the Stan-Utina Mining Combine.

**Comments:**

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1. Recurringly throughout the report [ ] refer to "Soviet Kolyva" as being a peninsula, when it is actually part of the mainland. 25X1

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2. No geographic or administrative designation "Soviet Kolyma" has been discovered.

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geographically speaking, the Kolyma River emerges at the confluence of the Kulu and Ayan-Uryakh rivers, which have their sources in the Tas-Kystabyt Mountain Range. The Kolyma River flows approximately 2,600 km into Kolyma Bay, an adjunct of the East Siberian Sea. There also exists a Kolyma (Gydan) Mountain Range, which stretches in a northeasterly direction along the Sea of Okhotsk and Shelekhov Bay to the Chaunskaya Guba. This area has many peaks ranging up to 2,000 m. The greater part of both these areas is located within the Magadan Oblast, an administrative unit created December 3rd, 1953, when it was separated from Khabarovsk Kray. Soviet Kolyma may be that section of the Magadan Oblast, which is in the immediate vicinity of the Kolyma River. However, the quadrant formed by the coordinates in the first paragraph does not include Magadan.

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3. The Kolyma River is approximately 250 km away, as the crow flies, at its nearest point to Magadan.
4. Coordinates for Orotukan are N 62-15, E 151-42. For Spornoye read Spornyy (N 62-21, E 151-06).
5. For Butygyshag read Butygychag (N 61-19, E 149-11).
6. For Magada, here and throughout report, read Magadan.
7. According to previous reports, the Chief Directorate of Dalstroy was and is in Magadan. See par Xa, page 17.
8. For Nagaeva read Nagayeva (N 55-29, E 150-40); Gertner Bay is located at (N 59-30, E 151-00).
9. Nera (N 64-14, E 130-16) is in the Yakutsk ASSR.
10. Correct spelling is Ust-Onchuk (N 61-09, E 149-38).
11. Coordinates for Omsukchan are N 62-21, E 155-48.
12. Approximate coordinates for Matrosov I are N 61-37, E 147-50.
13. Approximate coordinates for Matrosov II are N 61-40, E 147-51.
14. Approximate coordinates for Timoshenko are N 61-33, E 147-54.
15. Budenny probably should read Budennogo (N 61-35, E 148-00, approximately).
16. For Katorzhani read Katorzhaniy. Approximate coordinates for Gorkiy (N 62-40, E 150-20).
17. Igansha is possibly Iganzha (N 60-33, E 150-38).
18. Correct version is Susuman (N 62-47, E 148-10).
19. Approximate coordinates for Elgen are N 62-48, E 150-50.
20. Taskan is located at N 62-59, E 150-20.
21. For Yagadnyy read Yagodnyy (N 62-33, E 149-40).
22. Coordinates for Ust-Utinaya N 62-34, E 151-28.
23. Seymchan is located at N 62-53, E 152-26.
24. The Chukchi are also known as the Imoravetlany.
25. The MIB and the MYD were merged in March 1953 into an entity called the MYD. In the fall of the same year, the then MYD was once again divided this time into the KGB and the MYD.
26. Bukhta Nakhodka is located at N 42-48, E 132-51.
27. Coordinates for Irkutsk are N 52-16, E 104-20.
28. Coordinates for Khabarovsk are N 48-30, E 135-06.
29. Gulag (Chief Directorate of Camps) was transferred in April and May 1953 to the Ministry of Justice and was returned to the MYD probably in January 1954.
30. Sverdlovsk is located at N 56-50, E 60-38.
31. Norilsk is located at N 69-20, E 88-06.
32. Coordinates are:  
 Ular-Uda (N 51-50, E 107-37).  
 Chita (N 52-03, E 113-30).  
 Mogocha (N 53-45, E 119-46).

Skovorodino (N 53-59, E 123-55). No mention of the Skovorodino-Anadyr line is made in the Directives of the XI Congress of the Communist Party on the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

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33. Correct coordinates for Anadyr are N 64-45, E 177-35 .

34. Coordinates are:

Lyndinskiy (N 55-10, E 124-43).

Atka (N 60-50, E 151-48).

Penzhino (N 63-30, E 167-55).

Markovo possibly (N 64-40, E 170-25).

35. Coordinates for Krasnoyarsk are N 56-02, E 92-48.

36. Coordinates for Vladivostok are N 43-08, E 131-54 and for Alma-Ata N 43-12, E 76-57.

37. Coordinates for Ivantsevichi are N 52-44, E 25-20.

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## I Geographic Location

Soviet Kolyma lies in the Northeastern part of the USSR between 60-66 degrees of latitude and between 146-160 degrees of longitude.

Soviet Kolyma takes its name from the Kolyma River which has its source in the Cherkovo-Mountains and which flows about 2400 kilometers into the Arctic Ocean. While Kolyma itself, seen geographically, is a peninsula, it is regarded by the rest of the USSR as part of the whole continent and is referred to in conversation as part of the "Motherland" (or mainland).<sup>1</sup>

## II Natural Conditions

The entire area of Soviet Kolyma is almost exclusively mountainous, with the exception of the area around Magadan and the Kolyma River valley.<sup>2</sup> The region has the character of highlands with mountain chains as high as 2000 meters, which are referred to by the Soviets as peaks rather than mountains - for the mountains themselves rise above lands which are already high.

As a result of the climatic conditions (see IV) the area has sparse vegetation. The former forest areas were almost completely despoiled through the indiscriminate cutting down of the trees during the years from 1935-1945, so that today one finds high forests only in a few places.

The cultivation of vegetables and potatoes is possible only in a few places, due to the natural conditions (stony soil) and the severe climate. One finds relatively larger agricultural areas with sovkhoses and kol'khoses in the southern administrative area, in the vicinity of Magadan, near the Kolyma River.<sup>3</sup> In 1952 greater attempts were made for the cultivation of vegetables and potatoes, to which purpose the population received instruction to make the fallow land arable, to refine it for the purposes of cultivation. This attempt brought no satisfactory results, but is being continued.

## III Natural Resources

The area is rich in natural resources, which are mined in open and underground mines (See IX a). The following are prospected: Tin, zinc, platinum (in marginal quantities), uranium, cobalt, gold, tungsten, and also hard and soft coal. The chief wealth is in gold production.

## IV Climate

Prevailing continental polar climate, although the area does not extend past the Arctic Circle. The onset of winter occurs between the first and the tenth of September, but this does not apply to Magadan and the region near Magadan where it begins in the middle of October. The heaviest snowfalls come in the second half of September, and in the months of October and November. The melting of the snow begins in the middle of May. Temperatures: Low temperatures - area Alyaskitov: 65 degree C.; area Matrosov (Tinkin) - 60 degree C.; also given as Tenkin, Kholodnyy - 55 degree C.; Orotukan - 50 degree C.; Spornoye - 60 degree C.; Magadan - 40 degree C.<sup>4</sup> Average temperature in the region is minus 40 degrees C. Heaviest freeze is in the months of December and January. Also in the few warm summer months of July and August there is often a frost in the night. In the months of February, March, and April there are heavy storms, particularly in the area of Butygyshag.<sup>5</sup> The hottest time of the year is from mid-July until mid-August, high point of the temperature going to 40 degrees above zero C. at midday, and mean temperatures about 20 degrees above zero C. In the month from July until August there are severe mosquito plagues. After a mild winter there is a summer of heavy precipitation; after a hot summer there is a severe winter. It is certain that the quilted cotton and felt clothing imported for protection against the cold are insufficient protection and do not satisfy their purpose. They are thick and heavy and hinder one's movements. Since in the summer a sharp cold sets in as soon as the sun goes down and in the night hours there is a frost, one must wear the quilted cotton jackets in the summer months. As a consequence of the dry cold in the wintertime there are proportionately few cases of colds. As a consequence of the unsuitable foot covering, however, there are many cases of frost bite.

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V Administration  
(a) General

Until 1952 the area of Kolyma belonged to Khabarovskiy Kray. Kolyma itself had the character of a state district (Regierungsbezirk). The seat of the district administration was Magadan. After 1952 Kolyma became a separate Oblast'. The capital city of the area (oblastnyy gorod) and seat of the entire civil, Party and camp administration is Magada.<sup>6</sup>

The main headquarters of Dal'stroy were located at Khabarovsk.<sup>7</sup> The chief of administration (fnu) DMITRIAKOV, was the chief civilian until 1952 and then until 1954 was the chief of the Economic Board of Directors (sic) of the region of Kolyma.

Dal'stroy was directly under the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) and its chief was at the same time a representative of the Minister of Internal Affairs. Since the beginning of 1954 Dal'stroy is only the central supply point in Magadan for distribution through its office Kolymsnab. Today the individual production plant no longer come under the Ministry of Internal Affairs, but under specialist ministries. Administrative and economic controls are carried out by the Party Oblast' Executive Committee under the Party Secretary ABAKOV, who is leader of the civil administration, the Secretary of the Party Organization, and a member of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Administrative Areas of the Magadan Oblast'

Administrative area of Magadan proper

Southern Administrative area

Southwestern Administrative area (Tenkin)

Western Administrative area

Northern Administrative area

Administrative area of Indigirka

(b) The Administrative district of Magadan.

The district of Magadan lies at the southern end of the Kolyma peninsula on the Sea of Okhotsk. This area has the most favorable climate in all of Kolyma; in the wintertime the thermometer reaches about 40 degrees below zero C. (but only for a short time).

In the chief bay, the Bay of Nagaeva, which is about 4 km. southwest of the city of Magadan, the commercial port is located, while the naval base is about 6 km. in a southeasterly direction from Magadan on the Gertner Bay.<sup>8</sup> It has facilities for submarines. The naval base is a forbidden zone. Magadan has at the present time between 60-65,000 population. Former political prisoners may obtain approval to reside permanently in Magadan only in exceptional cases (e.g. technical specialists).

As a cultural center Magadan has a permanent repertoire theatre (ireni Cor'kogo) or all year round local group, for cinemas, 1 sports stadium with a house for physical culture, an indoor swimming pool, and clubs. One finds in Magadan besides the Mining Institute, an institute for Marxism and Leninism, a Technical Institute for Mining, a school for medical training, and several elementary schools and high schools.

In addition to the publication of the Magadanskaya Pravda and the periodical, Kolyma, as well as other brochures and books, there is also in Magadan a large printing plant with rolling press and offset printing. (Here - in this printing plant - only persons with suitable political viewpoints work).

The central post office for the Kolyma region is located in Magada, which office controls all telephone, telegraph, letter and parcel services between Kolyma and the mainland and vice versa. It is the only place where foreign telegrams are accepted.

About 3 km. north from Magadan not far from the main highway the civilian radio station is located.

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As the administrative center Magadan has the highest civilian, political and military posts (and also a naval and maritime headquarters), including the prosecuting authority (oblastnaya prokuratura), as well as the chief construction office for Kolyma (Magadanskyy stroitel'nyy kontor) and a branch office of Dal'stroy (the economic organization Kolymsnab), and the chief supply camp (tsentral'nyy sklad) (see XI a).

Among the factories and workshops located in Magadan are the auto repair factory (Avto-remontnyy Zavod) "ARZ, the light industry combine Promyshlennyy Kombinate, wood-working workshops, furniture factory, bread and food-stuffs factories, as well as special workshops in the naval and commercial harbors. (see IX a and XI).

About 3 km. southeast of Magadan is located a naval radio station. About 4 km. north of Magadan, east of the main highway, there is a POL dump (see XI a). About 10 km. northwest of Magadan there is under construction a reservoir through which the difficult water supply of Magadan in the winter will be regulated. The reservoir will take up the water of various streams whose water rises from hot springs and consequently does not freeze. In 1954/55 about 200 prisoners were working on this project. The reservoir will be ready for use in the beginning of 1956. In this connection it might be mentioned that only one part of Magadan (newly built since 1951) has running water and plumbing.

Travel in Magadan is carried on through the use of electric-bus lines and taxis. Magadan is the departure point for autobus lines going to the various districts and also to Nerchinsk 12 km. northeast of Magadan lies the central airport for Kolyma (see VII). A narrow gauge railroad which begins in Magadan and extends north for about 50 km. is a means of transport of local significance.

#### Camp Administration of Magadan

The Central Directorate of the Kolyma work camps and the Directorate of the Magadan work camps are both located in Magadan. As of September 1955:

1. The Chief of the Directorate of the Northeast Labor and Work Camps, USVITLAG (Upravleniye Severo-Vostochnykh Ispravitel'nykh Lagerey), was MVD Colonel VOLKOV.
2. Chief of the political section of USVITLAG was MVD Lt. Col. IVANOV.
3. Chief of the Magadan camps (MACLAG - Upravleniye Magadanskikh Lagerey) was MVD Colonel VOROB'EV.
4. Chief of the transfer camps of Magadan (Transitnoye Otdeleniye USVITLAG) was MVD Lt. Col. SEMENICHIN.
5. Chief of the 1st Camp Section MACLAG was MVD Captain SHEVCHENKO.

In 1952 the chief of the general camps (USVITLAG), MVD Colonel TUNANOV, was relieved by MVD Colonel VOLKOV and the latter was transferred to Chikotka (sic),

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In 1954 the BERLAG (Beregovoy Lager') was joined administratively to USVITLAG and placed under the command of MVD Colonel VOLKOV.

As of September 1955 the following camp sections were located in Magadan:

See attached map numbered 0.7 and translation of map legend on p. 8 which follows herewith.

#### Explanation of the City Plan of Magadan

1. Prominent storehouses
2. Hospital for the Magadan camps
3. Magadan transit camp
4. Magadan radio tower
5. Bakery
6. Garrison
7. Heavy tank depot
8. Large garage

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9. Central Post Office of Magadan
10. Wood factory, plant I
11. Iron Foundry
12. Wood factory, plant II
13. Parking lot
14. Auto repair shop ARZ
15. Plant administration ARZ
16. Factory
17. Chief Fire Engine Station of Magadan
18. ? (sic)
19. Chief Directorate of the Magadan MVD
20. MVD prison
21. Administration of the CPSU
22. City Hospital of Magadan
23. Regional administration (Gebietsverwaltung)
24. Hotel
25. Camp #1 Magadan
26. Wood factory, plant III
27. Bath for prisoners
28. Central public bath
29. Branch of the Ministry for Nonferrous Metallurgy
30. Gymnasium (that is for physical exercise--not the German term for high school.)
31. Prom. Kombinat, Plant I
32. Movie theatre
33. Theatre imeni Gor'kogo
34. Prom. Kombinat, Plant II
35. City hospital with a clinic
36. Naval radio station
37. Camp # 18 Magadan
38. Factory for construction equipment
39. Cemetery
40. Park
41.
  - a. Tsentralnaya Trassa
  - b. Gor'kiy street
  - c. Stalin street
  - d. Pushkin street

 Apartment house development.

#### Reservoir for the Water Supply of Magadan

The construction of a reservoir was begun in 1952 at a distance of 10 km. NW of Magadan for the purpose of assuring to that city a prevailing water supply in the winter months. However, the project was shut down again in 1953. In 1954 the workers were brought out there again and put to work on the project until it should be completed in 1956. The workers were forcibly driven to work hard.

#### Roads leading to the Reservoir

There is a road leading from the city in a northerly direction which runs for about 6 km. parallel to the Tsentralnaya Trassa and after that turns sharply to the West. Only the last 2 km. of this road leading to the reservoir are heavy going, and resemble a path in a field. The reservoir is located in a valley which is encircled by a chain of hills about 200 meters high. The flow of water into the reservoir will be provided by smaller streams running from a northeasterly to a southwesterly direction. The water of these streams comes in part from hot springs, so that its warm temperature will prevent its freezing in the winter. At the southwest exit of this depression a dam will be constructed between two hills approximately 250 meters in length and approximately 15 meters in width at the bottom of the dam. The conducting of this water to the city will be effected by a pipe line about 6 km. long. The reservoir will be completed and for use in 1956. (In the middle of the reservoir there has been built a water tower about 30 meters high.

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First Camp Subsection [redacted] (only for political prisoners),  
about 1,000 men.

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Second Camp [redacted] (political and criminal prisoners)

Fourth Camp [redacted] (political and criminal prisoners)

Eighteenth Camp [redacted] (criminal prisoners)

Third Camp Otdeleniye "Bukhta Veselaya" (women)

Camp Balagan about 100 km. north of Magadan (women)

Camp for women about 10 km. north of Magadan (Kolkhoz)

A camp which is part of the 18th Otdeleniye and which is located 60 km. north of Magadan consists of a lumber camp.

Transit camp [redacted] consists of three transit zones and one work zone, and can hold about 6,000 prisoners.

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The central hospital for prisoners which has about 400 beds is located opposite the transit camp, 4 km. north of Magadan on the central road. (Tsentrálnaya trassa)

Other camps are not known, although the Camp Directorate of Magadan (MACIAG) comprehends 18 camps in all.

(c) Southern Administrative district (Yuzhnoye Upravleniye)

Chief city is unknown, chief products are agriculture (Kolkhozes with cattle-breeding) and a fishery combine. Allegedly there is an aluminum plant in the southern administrative district. There are probably not camps for political prisoners there.

(d) Southwestern Administrative district (Tenzhinskoye Upravleniye)

Chief city is Ustomshuk; has an airport (Trans.: also Ust'omchug).<sup>10</sup> Another larger place is Omchak (Omsukchan ? sic.) which has a long distance telecommunications office and an airport in the vicinity. In this district there are gold mines (open and underground mines) and uranium mines.

1. Settlement Matrosov I: Gold mine (Rudnik Imeni Matrosova) has about 650 workers of whom about 450 are prisoners from camp Nr. 1 - 383/3 (entire population of the camp is about 800 political prisoners).<sup>12</sup>
2. Settlement Matrosov II: (Formerly Beriya). Gold refining (by mill) for plant Matrosov I. Personnel in the pits about 300 men of whom about 200 are prisoners.<sup>13</sup> (Camp Matrosov II - 383/1 has about 450 prisoners. The central hospital for the camps of the southwest administrative district is also located there). Before 1954 the plant Matrosov II was known as the Beriya Factory; since 1954 it has been amalgamated under the name of the Mining Combine Matrosov. (Gornyy Rudnyy Kombinat Imeni Matrosova). The director of the combine is PRIMAKOV.
3. Settlement Timoshenko: Gold mine and gold refining is done at the site. A camp with 800 criminal prisoners is located there.<sup>14</sup>
4. Settlement Budenny: Open pit gold mine (Prisk). Camp for criminal prisoners.<sup>15</sup>
5. Settlement Gor'kiy: Open pit gold mine (Prisk). Chained convicts (chained gangsters). (Katorzhani)<sup>16</sup>
6. Settlement New Pioneer: (Novyy Pioneer) Gold sand pit, camp for criminals.
7. Settlement Old Pioneer: (Staryy Pioneer) Gold sand pit. Digging suspended in 1954. The camp for criminal prisoners there was shut down.
8. Settlement Five Year Plan: (Pyatiletnyy Plan) Allegedly gold sand pits there.
9. Settlement Shernevoy: (sic) Allegedly gold sand pits.
10. Settlement Igansha: Gold mine. Camp for women.<sup>17</sup>

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11. Settlement Butygytshk: (sic) Uranium mines. There are four labor camps for political and criminal prisoners there.<sup>5</sup>

(e) Western Administrative district

Chief city is Susuman, (also given : Susman) in the vicinity of which there is an airport.<sup>18</sup> The western administrative district is a coal mining region.

1. Town El'gen: Soft coal mines which allegedly suspended operations in 1954.<sup>19</sup> There were also camps there for political prisoners which have allegedly been disbanded.
2. Settlement Arkagala: Hard coal mines. Camps for political prisoners. The number of camp inmates exceeds 1,000 men.
3. Settlement Kanyon: Cobalt mines, camp for political prisoners.
4. Town of Spornyy: (not clear whether this belongs to the western or northern administrative districts). There is an airport in the vicinity of this town. There is also a large auto repair shop, the largest in Kolyma (larger than ARZ at Mirny). There are camps with political and criminal prisoners. Number of inmates is about 1,200 men.
5. Town of Taskan: Not far from the settlement Arkagala.<sup>20</sup> Has the largest electric power plant in Kolyma, works on hard coal and provides the western and northern and part of another administrative district with electric power.

(f) Northern Administrative district

The chief city is Yegadnyy.<sup>21</sup> An airport, a light industry combine and a repair shop are located there. There is also in this city a transit camp for criminal prisoners.

1. Town of Stan'Utina; Seat of the U.C.R.K. 'Utinskiy Gornyy Rudnyy Kombinat', the director of the combine is SEREBRAKOV. The following belong to U.C.R.K.
  - A. The gold refining place of Stan'Utina work force of about 350 men of whom half are prisoners.
  - B. Settlement Kholodnyy: Gold mine, work force of about 700 men of whom about 70% are political prisoners. There are about 900 men in the camp.
  - C. Settlement Zamanshevey: Gold mine, work force of about 200 men of whom about 70% are political prisoners.
  - D. Settlement Kvartsevaya: Gold mine, work force of about 150 men of whom about 70% are political prisoners. This was abandoned at the end of 1954. (The mines in B and D are connected underground at a distance of about 100 meters).
  - E. Settlement Ubileynyy: Here there is a camp with 400 political prisoners which, among others, supplies the work force for the gold washing mill of Stan'Utina.
  - F. Settlement Rechka: Gold sand mine and brick factory. Camp with about 400 political prisoners. The gold sand mine is not presently in operation. It was allegedly entirely abandoned at the end of 1953.
  - G. Harbor of Ust-Utinaya:<sup>22</sup> About 12 km. east of Stan'Utina on the Kolyma River; a saw mill is located there.

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2. Town of Orkutukan: Here is located a repair shop for construction machinery and apparatus, a machine tool factory and an iron foundry. (See explanation under IX a). Work force is about 1,200 men of whom about 60% are political prisoners. There is a camp for political prisoners of about 800 men.
3. Settlement Spokoynyy: Gold sand mine, which was allegedly closed in the beginning of 1954. There were two camps for criminal prisoners which are also alleged to have been closed in 1954. From 1950 to 1952 Camp I was a penal camp.
4. Settlement Tymanovy: Gold sand mine. Camp for criminals.
5. Town of Seymchan: Sovkhoz plant, camp for criminals.<sup>23</sup>

## (g) Indigirka Administrative district

The chief city is Nera which has a municipal airport nearby. Not far from Nera, but belonging administratively to the Yakutskaya ASSR, is located Alyaskitov, about 1,200 km. northwest of Magadan. There is a tungsten mine at Alyaskitov and also a metal refining plant. The installation is said to be equipped with the most modern machinery. Twelve compressors were utilized for shaft mining. Alyaskitov camps I and II are alleged to contain about 3,000 political prisoners.

## Explanation of the Map of the Town of Orkutukan

1. Labor camp of Orkutukan for political prisoners
2. Club buildings of the MVD garrison
3. Public bath
4. Fire station
5. Police and town hall
6. Post office and savings bank
7. Hospital
8. Main store (Univermag)
9. Kindergarten
10. School
11. MVD garrison
12. Club
13. Lenin memorial
14. Warehouse
15. Motor pool with auto repair workshop
16. Transformer substation and converter
17. Rubber and vulcanizing plant
18. Factory economic administration
19. Factory areas for the Orkutukan works - about 400 meters long and about 200 meters wide.
  - (a) Thermal section
  - (b) Mechanical section
  - (c) Steam Boiler room
  - (d) Converter
  - (e) Iron and steel foundry
  - (f) Steam smithy
  - (g) Electrical section
  - (h) Scrap iron dump
  - (i) Electrical repair section
  - (j) Machine repair section
  - (k) Depot and loading place
  - (l) Chemical section (laboratories)
  - (m) General Depot
20. Administration buildings of the factory
21. Film base
22. Playing field
- Living barracks
- High voltage lines

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# VI Population

## (a) General

The original inhabitants of Kolyma are the Chukchi, who live by hunting, fishing and breeding reindeer. They are of Mongolian descent, nomadic, and they have retreated from the settlements which were built after the year of the opening up of the territory. In the meanwhile, they are counted statistically and administratively among the population and receive schooling in some measure (elementary school). Gifted children are given the opportunity to study at the Leningrad and Khabarovsk Institutes which are established for these folk groups of the Union. Their general education after the conclusion of such studies is slight. It is interesting to note that a part of this group are recruited as spies by the MGB and for the gift of alcohol and tobacco they give up to the MGB prisoners who have successfully fled from camp and make their flight through this region. The area in which these people live has been covered with Party political propaganda in the last few years.

## (b) Forced Colonization

In the USSR people can be forcibly resettled and exiled. They are the following groups:

Former political prisoners who are sentenced to this in addition to paying the punishment of their original sentence.

Politically unreliable element.

Hardened and habitual criminals.

(To the politically unreliable element one must add the 5 forcibly resettled folk groups of the USSR who were exiled after World War II).

People may be exiled by the MGB, the MVD, or by the sentence of a court of law. Supervision of the contingents of forced settlements of exiles (Spets-Kontingent) is done through the local "Spets-Komendanti" and through the operations section of the MGB (now the MVD).<sup>25</sup>

Exiled people have no right to go any further than 5 km. from their assigned place of residence. They do not have the official Passport, but only a special identity card. To travel more than 5 km. they need the approval of the "Spets-Komendanti" and of the local operations officer. They do not have the right to choose their own place of work. They are allowed to bring their families with them to live there in their place of exile. They have the right to vote if they have not lost their civil rights at the time of their sentencing. Exiles cannot assume responsible positions in the plant. They do time anywhere from three years to "life".

After the sentence of exile had been served it was possible for these people to receive approval to travel out of the territory of Kolyma. But until 1954 it was only in the rarest cases that political exiles received this approval to leave, most of them had to fulfill a three year contract with Dal'stroy in addition to their sentence of exile. If the exile refused to agree to this further contract with Dal'stroy, the consequence was that the exile, in many cases, was given a further sentence to forced labor. The situation was far more favorable for those exiled for criminal behavior. They usually received their approvals to leave the territory without any difficulty, just as soon as their time had been done. Since 1954 the living conditions and the qualifications for traveling outside the territory are much less severe for those former political exiles. This mitigation of hardship is due to the attempt of the regime to bring about an internal political relaxation, and also for the other reason that due to the more urgent construction projects or objectives in other areas of the USSR (e.g. Novaya Zemlya) the urgency of the interest in Kolyma seems greatly reduced.

There is, furthermore, an established trend to bring the politically unreliable element from the areas near the borders into the interior of the country, which is a result of the foreign political situation. The trend is particularly noticeable since 1953.

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## (c) 1951

In 1951 the population of Kolyma, exclusive of the small number of aboriginal people, consisted of about 1,200,000. Of these about 1,100,000 were prisoners and forced settlers, (Spetspereselentsy). About 90% of the settlers of these forced settlements were not Russians, but Volksdeutsche, Balts (Latvians, Lithuanians, Estonians), White Russians, Ukrainians, and members of the Caucasian minorities who are referred to in the Russian language as "Natsmen" (Natsionalnoye Menshenstvo).

For every 11 prisoners there was one member of the special military unit of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Voyska MVD) who served as guards and as camp administration. About 60,000 persons were pledged to work, that is to say, they were pledged to work for three years in Kolyma after having completed their education at an institute or a technical school. About 35,000 people were there of their own choice (Dogovorniki), having come to Kolyma attracted by the better earning possibilities there (Okhotniki Dlinnykh Putei - sic, while the political leadership, as well as the economic direction of the plants up to the middle positions lay in the hands of about 5,000 party functionaries and party members (down to the position of shift leader). For one part of the party membership it was a "freely chosen forced deportation" because of irregularities in their previous political or professional activity. In all localities there was a very noticeable lack of women (ratio of men to women was about 10:1).

## (d) 1955

In 1955 the population of Kolyma consisted of over 1,000,000 people, of whom about 200,000 were prisoners. There was 1 member of MVD units for each 10 prisoners. The number of party functionaries and party members ran about 10,000. The greatest part of the more than 800,000 civilian workers, about 80% of them, were forced settlers and former prisoners, who in spite of having served their sentences or having been freed by an amnesty before having completed their full sentence, because of conditions at the time of their banishment did not receive their approval to leave Kolyma. About 100,000 people are workers pledged to work in Kolyma for 3 years. The number of people there of their own choice who have signed contracts to work in Kolyma because of the better earning possibilities, has increased since 1954 since the earning possibilities in the rest of the USSR are proportionately bad. Their number today consists of about 60,000. There is still today a considerable lack of women, which is being countered by sending out pledged workers a large number of whom are women, particularly members of the Komsomol.

## VII Ways and Modes of Travel

## (a) Central transportation center.

The chief travel or traffic center for Kolyma is the city of Magadan, because of its port, airport and its position as a central supply point. The entire traffic in goods and people goes from or to Magadan.

## (b) Roads

The main traffic in goods and personnel is effected in motor vehicles on the main highway which runs in a northwest direction, beginning in Magadan and which is 1,200 km. in entire length and ends at Alyaskitov. The first 400 km. of the highway corresponds in width to a I-a German road, and in the nature or condition of its foundation to a German I-b road; the next 600 km. corresponds to a German II-a road in width and in condition; while the last 200 km. are like paths in fields. Individual auxiliary roads go from this main highway to the actual industrial sites, in whose immediate vicinity are found electric power stations working on a crude oil basis settlements, and prison camps. The condition of these auxiliary roads is extremely variable, but in general may be said to be very poor. In the wintertime the main highway and the auxiliary roads are kept free of snow by tractor ploughs. On the main highway and on the auxiliary roads are technical support bases with tank depots and places of shelter.

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## (c) Airports

There are on Kolyma a total of 12 airports

Magadan, Suseman, Nera, Omchar, Ustomchuk, Yagodnyy, and Spornyy. In size and technical equipment they compare to German airstrips during the last war.

The Magadan airport is being built up; it comprises a hangar, a repair shop, an administration building, and underground tank depots. From an aviation viewpoint, the Magadan airport is unfavorably located, as mountains rise immediately adjacent to it in the east and in the west. This is borne out by the many airplane accidents on takeoff and landings. Over the Kolyma region itself there is generally very little air traffic to observe, so that one may take it for granted that the airports located in the interior of the country are set aside for military purposes.

## (d) Railroads

At Magadan there is only a narrow gauge railroad about 50 km. long to the main railroad line, and it has only local significance; there is another narrow gauge railroad out of the Kolyma region from Elgen to Seymchan.

## (e) Kolyma River

The Kolyma River is navigable and is used inside the Kolyma region as a transport route for lumber. From Seymchan coal is allegedly carried downstream in barges in the direction of the Arctic Ocean. During the winter months there is no ship traffic.

## VIII Electrification

The Kolyma region is electrified even down to the smallest settlement. The largest electric power station working on a coal basis is located in Taskan near Aragula (Western Administrative district). It supplies the entire region of the western and northern administrative districts with electric power. A small local electric station works on a crude oil basis (380 volts).

## IX Industrialization

## (a) Mining

The building and construction of the mining industry began in the years 1937/38. The first prospecting and geological surveys began in 1924. Construction was intensified in the war years from 1940-45. Until 1952 the majority of the plants were only in a very small measure mechanized, preponderantly with machinery and equipment [redacted]. After the middle of 1953 one could estimate that there was about 80% mechanization. The machinery is obsolete according to present technical standards and particularly so in the special machines, of which up to 60% are of foreign origin [redacted]. [redacted] reparations deliveries from Germany, post war deliveries from the "People's Democracies", particularly Czechoslovakia and Hungary). Because of bad and incorrect care of the machines and lacks in original replacement parts, as well as overburdening, there is considerable damage in the mining of the ore and in obtaining of metal (for example, in the gold refining plant of the Mining Combine Stan'Utin in the process of obtaining refined gold there is a metal damage of 20-25% primarily through the overburdening of the mill. These numbers and statements apply to the year 1953).

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Difficulties in the supply of machines and machine replacement parts stem from the long time needed for ways and means of transport. There is no train connection with Siberia, no train connection with Kolyma. Further difficulties arise through the fact that new deliveries of machines and machine parts come from the predetermined, particular plans of the State. As a consequence of poor handling of the machines by bad and untrained workers and of the norm system which has the result of a chronic overburdening of the machines, as well as not making the proper materials for the manufacture of replacement parts, the expected life of the machine is far shorter than is foreseen in the Plan. Other difficulties arise from the non-compliance with the planned delivery points for machines. To overcome these difficulties the plants are

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forced to create provisional substitutes, which evokes a renewed, additional damage. Some illustrative examples are the following:

Turning lathes: A planned operation period of ten years with a periodic general overhauling every three years, but it must, because of the circumstances mentioned above be overhauled every two years. Planned time for repair is one month, but as a result of the lack of replacement parts on hand they take a month and a half. Expected loss of time for repairs is three months. The actual loss of time is six months. This comprises a loss of work of 1,800 hours more than expected.

Since the practical result is that the life of a machine is shorter than foreseen in the Plan, this results in the premature loss of the machine. If new deliveries not accounted for in the Plan happen to be approved, then they arrive only in the rarest cases on time, so that very often the plant is faced with a loss of the means of production for a longer period of time. Therefore the plant in this situation is not able to fulfill its production quota due to a lack of the means of production.

On Kolyma one finds no new manufactured products of machines and large equipment, all machines and equipment are delivered via the water route from Port Bukhta Vanino or Port Bukhta Nakhodka to Magadan.<sup>26</sup> For minor repairs every combine has its own repair workshop, mechanical and electrical. Large scale repairs and general overhauling of machines of all kinds for the whole Kolyma region are done in the repair shop for mining machinery and equipment in Orotukan (See V f 2), which is located 420 km. northwest of Magadan on the main highway. The Orotukan works has in its complex a large repair section, an iron foundry, an electro-technical section for the manufacture of small electric motors and electric automatic machines, and a mechanical section for the fitting of replacement parts which are delivered to the repair workshops of the individual combines. Furthermore, the Orotukan works has a special section for the repair of turning lathes, milling machines, planing machines, drilling machines, and electric motors. Since 1955 the chain and rollers for tractors are also fitted here. The personnel of the Orotukan works amounts to (as of 1955) about 1,200 men (60% of whom are political prisoners) who work in three shifts. The following are other plants who work directly for the mining industry:

1. Auto repair works "ARZ" of Magadan, where about 1,200 men work in three shifts and of whom about 30-35% are prisoners.
  2. Auto repair works Spornyy with a work force of about 800 men of whom 50-60% are prisoners.
- Both of these plants also make bodies for trucks.
3. Repair plant Yagodnyy, general repair shop for machine tools and for automobiles, etc., with a work force of about 700 men of whom 50% are prisoners.

#### (b) Consumer Goods Industries

To provide the Kolyma region with consumer goods and the necessities of life, they are trying to build up local light industries which are, where possible, independent of the motherland. There is a strong end-product (Fertigungs-industrie) industry which draws its raw materials from the mainland. The center of this light industry is Magadan. There is located here a Light Industry Combine with clothing factories for outer clothing and underclothing and special winter clothing, factories for household equipment and practical objects and a furniture factory. The light metals combine employs about 900 people of whom about 500 are employed in the household equipment factories (about 40% of these are criminal prisoners) and about 350 people are employed in the clothing factory (of whom 70% are prisoners, female political prisoners).

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Since the beginning of 1954 the plants "ARZ" Magadan, Orotukan, Spornyy, and Yagodnyy are manufacturing by-products for additional household articles. There are a bakery and a food processing plant in Magadan and near Magadan a fishery combine all for the provision of foodstuffs.

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of workers of these factories about 50% of them are probably prisoners.

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## (c) Construction Industry

The entire direction of construction methods (procurement of materials, planning, execution of work) lies in the hands of the Magadan construction office (Magadansaya Stroitel'naya Kontora). The supply of the construction industry of Kolyma with cement, wood and construction machinery comes from the mainland through the economic organization Kolymsnab (see XI a) and its delivery depots, the so-called "Snabbazy", through which the entire amount of goods needed for the industry and for the population of the Kolyma area are forwarded from the mainland.

To satisfy the demands for lime and building stones (bricks and blocks) there have been built at various places and also at Magadan and at Stan'Utina 6 km. northeast of Magadan brick factories, whose labor force comes mostly from prisoners (about 70%). The bricks manufactured at these plants are of poor quality as is the limestone mined in Kolyma, so that bricks and limestone of good quality must be brought to Kolyma from the mainland via sea. Cement brought to Kolyma in 1954 was exclusively of Chinese origin. In the many stone quarries there is adequate type of stone which is used in the construction of living quarters and industrial buildings. The workers in the quarries are almost entirely prisoners (also women). There is a quarry 9 km. northwest of Magadan.

The wood found in Kolyma at the present time is used almost exclusively for mine pit props and for firewood. Wood for construction purposes is shipped to Magadan, most of it coming from Sakhalin via sea. There are in Magadan two special workshops for the processing of construction wood with electric drying equipment. About 40% of the workers in these workshops are prisoners. Since 1951 clay buildings are built only in small numbers usually in privately constructed living quarters.

## (d) Plan Fulfillment and Production Figures

It is doubtful that the quotas for the yearly State Plans which are meted out to all branches of industry and also to the industry of Kolyma, are fulfilled. The quotas of the State Plans were evolved from the standpoint of normal technical conditions. But these normal technical conditions do not pertain in this region of progressive mechanization. This phenomenon of deficiency which are discussed in IX a and XI b, has widely felt consequences here. Even if it is given out that the State Plan is fulfilled or overfulfilled, it is nevertheless apparent that the industry of Kolyma has obviously not fulfilled its plan; and the time schedule for special goods particularly good quality food is dependent upon the fulfillment of the State Plan. Most of the plants do not have special clothing at their disposal and they are not in a position to obtain special distribution of food for their personnel, since the purchase of food, necessary because of the non-fulfillment of the plan quota, is denied them. A further indication of the non-fulfillment of production quotas is the frequent change of higher and middle rank personnel who are recalled and transferred because of their incompetency.

The economic conditions in the USSR offer specific evidence (of which nothing is said) that the production quotas are not fulfilled. The published statistics concerning the fulfillment of the State Plans cannot be taken as objective figures, since all the published figures are "doctored up". In this connection it further turns out that all the plants are economically autonomous and work for the carrying out of "economic accountability" (khozraschet), that is, they must support themselves by their own production resources.

The plants which work at a loss in their economic accountability, receive a further subsidy from the State only insofar as the attaining of the goods produced by the plants is considered to outweigh the financial loss.

It is generally known that the mining plants in Kolyma are subsidized plants and operate under considerable State subsidies. Their profits stand in a passive relation to their expenses.

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Conditions are quite the reverse also since, until about 1951, one could, without much technical outlay, obtain considerable quantities of the rare metals (that is, in the gold prospecting industry through the digging of diluvial soils). Even today there are open pits in which fine gold is obtained which are considerably profitable, as the shaft mining, in which diluvial soils were obtained without great expense are already exhausted, and a very expensive systematic exploitation must be undertaken.

Concerning the obtaining of gold the following production figures (of course, unverified) are known through the chief construction bureau of Magadan and the local Party Secretary of Kholodnyy:

1949	126 tons of pure gold
1950-52	Increasing production (extent unknown)
1953	Pronounced decline of production (extent unknown)
1954	43 tons of pure gold (for a quota from the State Plan for 65 tons).

## X Norm Systems and Wages Structures

### (a) Norms

Here the norms of the Vsesoyuznyy Normativnik (sic) which applies to the entire industrial system, are in force.

### (b) Payment

The payment is based on the basic pay scale set by the Vsesoyuznyy Normativnik in addition to the North Bonus (Nordzulage extra money as a hardship bonus in this area). For contractual, pledged workers who came to the area by their own choice the pay is better than that on the mainland. They receive: base pay plus Northern area hardship bonus (Nordzulage) plus another special bonus. After 5 years of work with Dal'Stroy their pay amounts to basic pay plus Northern area hardship bonus plus 100% of base pay. After 10 years their pay amounts to basic pay plus Northern area hardship bonus plus 200% of base pay.

On Kolyma, as on the mainland, most of the plants are behind in their wage payments to the workers (in part as late as three months). There is never a punctual payment of wages. There is an imposed annual State Loan. The payments are computed by determining the average monthly income of the worker for the previous year and the plant deducts 12 monthly installments whose total amount equals one month's pay.

## XI System of Distribution

### (a) Economic Organizations

The current economic organization for the entire area of Kolyma is the Kolym-snab in Magadan. This comes under the Chief Directorate Dal'Stroy, which in turn is directly under the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR. Seat of the chief administrative offices of Dal'Stroy is Khabarovsk, and the chief of administration is (fnu) Dmitriakov, who has the rank of deputy minister. Since the beginning of 1954 the function of Dal'Stroy is no longer the entire construction work in Kolyma area and the plants involved (these now come directly under the particular ministry) but it is rather as a coordinating agency and is responsible for the provisioning of Kolyma.

The handling of the supply comes as a rule through the central base (tsentralnaya baza) at Magadan, which in turn passes it on to the underlying central auto base in Magadan, which in turn supplies the various delivery points such as Spornyy, Orotukan, Yagodnyy, Sugazur, Ustomchuk, Aragula, Nera, etc. These delivery points supply through the local auto bases the current settlements in their area. In larger settlements with more sales outlets there is a chief sales outlet with warehouses responsible for the supply of the neighboring sales outlets.

### (b) Dependence upon Imports and Supplies

The Kolyma area is additionally dependent for its supplies of industrial, practical, and consumer goods upon imports from the central area of the USSR. (See IX a-c). In particular fields the following picture prevails:

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1. Food: In comparison with 1949 there is a substantial improvement in the supply situation which is today, somewhat better than in the central area of the USSR. In the years until 1950, and in many localities until 1951, in spite of the general removal of the rationing system, tea, sugar, butter, and high quality foodstuffs (e.g. rice, noodles etc.) were not available even for ration cards. In part these items of food were unobtainable for months. There is also a current shortage of tobacco, cigarettes, and matches. Alcohol (96 proof) is only available on special occasions such as May Day and on the anniversary of the revolution. 20 kg. of potatoes per person were allotted per year. Fresh fruit was available for sale for the first time in 1953, and then only in very small quantities.

Until 1951 there were special hours for sales to Party members during which better provisions and special products were put on sale. This bad supply situation led to the extensive development of the black market. For such luxury items as tea and whisky, there was a price rise on the black market of up to 1000% over normal price (that is, official price in the stores). There are still bottlenecks in the supplying of food to the settlements which are located off the main highway, by reason of insufficient motor transportation for the supplies and poor organization. In Magadan itself as late as 1955 there were still difficulties in the supplying of the population with butter, sugar, white bread and tobacco. The bottlenecks in the supply of tobacco are due to the speculation of the distributors, who hold back the tobacco supplies with a view toward causing a rise in the market price. The entire supply of foodstuffs comes via sea from Port Bukhta Vanino to Magadan. The amount of local supplies available through the cultivation of potatoes and fresh vegetables as well as the maintenance of cattle for slaughter (which are tax and duty free; only the hides are taxable) is insignificant.

2. Textiles: Until 1950 because of the lack of raw materials the supply of fabrics and special winter clothes and special work clothes was absolutely insufficient and in some localities absolutely unobtainable. In the years 1954/55 there was a marked improvement in the supply of textiles. But even today there is a deficiency particularly in the supply of leather goods and good quality woollens. The quality of Soviet manufactured clothing today still runs far behind that of Western European mass produced clothing. The manufacture of clothing in the clothing factories is carried out, as has already been mentioned in the section of the so called "Prom-Kombinate".
3. Gasoline and Oil: The supplies of fuel (gasoline) and oils come exclusively via sea. A large POL with 8 storage tanks is located about 3 km. north-east of Magadan immediately on the main highway.
4. Other fuels: The industry of Kolyma is supplied with coal from the extensive deposits the region of Elgen (soft coal) and Argakula (hard coal). Occasional bottlenecks in supply are due to transportation and production difficulties. The civilian population, (and this is the same for the greater part of the population of the mainland), is not supplied with coal and is allotted wood for fuel, and because of the deficient supply of wood the amount for many localities is insufficient.
5. Machines and Tools: These are almost exclusively imported from the mainland, as is referred to in number IX. In the most recent period technical equipment in large quantities was imported from the satellites, particularly from the DDR, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary.
6. Construction Materials: This is discussed in IX c.
7. Practical Implements: As is mentioned above in Number IX b, the production of the Light Industry Combine of Magadan cannot cover the requirements for practical items. But in spite of this insufficient production, these items are imported from the mainland only in very limited amounts, because at one moment the Light Industry of the USSR is incapable, and at another time there is not enough ship space. It is still almost impossible today in Kolyma to obtain such items as razors and razor blades, mirrors, combs, and other "frivolous" goods in the stores.

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## (c) Means and Routes of Transport

1. Land connections with Siberia: Although Kolyma is a peninsula which juts out from Siberia, there is no travel route by overland to Siberia. Shortly after World War II there was included in the frame of the first post-war Five Year Plan the construction project of creating a travel connection to Siberia from Kolyma which would thrust out to Irkutsk and at the same time reach out to other places.<sup>27</sup> Until 1955 great difficulties presented themselves in the conquest of the marshlands.
2. Air Route: The only present connection is not the year-round air traffic from Khabarovsk to Magadan (since 1955 also a direct plane connection between Moscow and Magadan), traffic which is carried on exclusively with 2-motor planes of the civil, AEROFLOT, which have an average cruising speed of 300 km. per hour.<sup>28</sup> The air service between Magadan and Khabarovsk, as well as that between Magadan and Moscow, is insufficient, since the demand for seats cannot be covered by the airplanes in service, although transport planes have been put into service in addition to the normal civilian planes to meet the demand. The waiting period for tickets is about 4 weeks.
3. Sea Route: The chief connection from the beginning of June until the middle of December is the sea route from Port Bukhta Vanino and Port Bukhta Nakhodka to Magadan and back, the trip taking from six to ten days. The principal ships in use are the Mogin, the Aleksandr Nevskiy, the Tashkent, and the Sovetskaya Latvya. All these ships are both passenger and transport ships. As in aviation travel, also in passenger ship travel the space available is insufficient to the need. In both cases the cause of this can be attributed to the lack of means of transport. For supplying the northwestern part of Kolyma there is a ship connection from Magadan to Kyska about 800 km. away. There is allegedly a ship building yard there. There is another ship route from Magadan to Kamanskoye. Transport of goods and passengers from Magadan into the interior of the Kolyma region is carried on exclusively through the use of trucks. (See VII)

## (d) Points of Distribution

1. Supply bases: Supply bases outside of Magadan are located in the chief cities of the various areas and in the larger settlements convenient to the main highway or otherwise conveniently located.
2. Free Market: There is a free market activity conducted in definite and designated stalls (Gorodskoy Rynok) under State controls. Here, on given days of the week, foodstuffs coming from the surplus of privately cultivated lands, textiles and practical items are offered for sale. The prices are fixed by the State.
3. Bazaar: Parallel to the free market there is a supervised bazaar for the selling, purchasing, and exchange of goods. Upon entering the bazaar the seller or those interested in exchange has to pay a duty corresponding to the value of the object to be sold or exchanged. The price is not set by the State. Here more or less the law of the free economy holds good, that is, supply and demand determine the price. New and used wares as well as food items are traded and exchanged at the bazaar.
4. Black Market: The basic reason for the continuing existence of a black market is threefold:
  - (1) The demand is always greater than the supply.
  - (2) The holding back of goods and supplies by the persons in charge of the supply bases for purposes of personal speculation. Thus, for example, in Kolyma they create supply difficulties in luxury items particularly cigarettes.
  - (3) Sale by individuals of consumer goods such as cigarette lighters, buckets, pots and pans, electrical equipment, etc. which they manufactured themselves during their working hours out of materials owned by the State. The satisfaction of the demand for smoking articles and consumer goods through the free market, the exchange market and the black market does not obtain only in Kolyma, but in the entire USSR.

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## (e) Individual Means of Supply

1. Sovkoz and Kolkhoz: See # II. In addition, a great part of the plants dispose of so-called economic help (sic) for the additional supply to their workers of agricultural produce. In the area closed to industrial developments and in the unsettled areas the aboriginal population of Kolyma, the Chukchi, who still live a nomadic life today, breed reindeer in great quantities. The production of reindeer meat is considerable. It is delivered and offered for sale in the State markets so that reindeer meat has become a substantial food commodity in Kolyma.
2. Machine and Tractor Stations: The location of machine and tractor stations unknown, but there are stations, since in the localities of Orotukan and Spornyy there are workshops for the repair of rollers and chains for tractors and in Spornyy particularly there are special repair shops for tractors.
3. Factories and Plants: See VII, IX a-c, and XI b.
4. Fisheries and Hunting: There is a small fishing fleet located in Magadan, whose total catch is processed in the Magadan Fish Combine. The abundance of fish in the Kolyma River is exploited by the State. Hunting is done by private persons. Yield from hunting is insignificant and is consumed privately.

## (f) General Review

All in all it can be said that the supply situation of Kolyma, in spite of considerable improvement in the last year, is still insufficient. The prices in the State-run stores which are set by State price norms are, for articles of daily need, high in proportion to wages, and this is true of the entire Soviet Union. Furthermore the population of Kolyma is in consequence of continuously being allotted insufficient supplies driven to purchase the excessively high priced items for sale on the black market or at the bazaar.

The critical supply situation in the entire area of the Soviet Union is characterized by the Soviet saying "In our land there is plenty and we will never have anything".

In lay circles of the population there is a firm conviction that the State is accumulating large stockpiles of food and fabrics for the so-called "black-day". This conviction is strongly nurtured by the words of the Soviet statesmen.

## XII Living Conditions

### (a) General

As already mentioned in No VI, at the present time there are over one million people living in Kolyma of whom about 80%, that is, more than 800,000 people are so called "free" inhabitants. About 80% of these people, about 650,000 are former political and criminal prisoners of the prison camps and forced settlements of Kolyma, who until now have been given no possibility of leaving Kolyma, by either sentencing (original time to serve plus three years of forced settlement) or through the preliminary denial through official channels, of permission to leave, i.e. the special komendatura or operational section in the local and administrative komendatury. They belong to the contingent of forced settlers.

The act of uprooting such a great number of people from their own homeland and the uncertainty of what their future is to be has left this mass of people with a day to day outlook on life. Their personal adjustment to life is completely immoral, without thought for family and ordered conditions of life. Attacks, thievery, brawls, knivings, and also premeditated murder are not taken as anything out of the ordinary.

## (b) Living Space

The question of living quarters is one of the most burning questions in the entire Soviet Union, and also in Kolyma. Quarters built in Magadan are 95% clay wood barracks.

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The unmarried people live almost without exception in mass quarters, that is anywhere from 4 to 20 people in one room. Married couples and families with many children have, with the exception of high party functionaries, rarely more than one room. Kitchens are very often shared by three to ten families. One rarely finds a house that is free of lice.

(c) Cultural Program

1. General: The Soviet Union sees in the cultural program for its urban populations one of its most pressing problems. The USSR has clearly recognized, far more clearly than the Western world, the value of a cultural program as a means of political propaganda. In this usage the cultural program works as a "Kulturterror", whereby every kind of cultural development is included. The cultural program for the population of Kolyma has been greatly developed.
2. Newspapers: There is a single newspaper, the Magadanskaya Pravda, which is published in Magadan six days weekly for distribution in the entire Kolyma region, and is found in every locality of Kolyma, and appears in some localities one day after publication. It is priced at 20 kopeks per copy. There is also available the Moscow main dailies (which appear several days late) and a large number of political and technical periodicals.
3. Radio: Until 1950 only Party members and clubs could own radios. The rest of the population could hear radio programs only by means of loudspeakers through which the programs were transmitted from the local central broadcasting place. Since 1951 the rest of the "free" population is also allowed to own radios. Listening to foreign radio broadcasts is not officially forbidden but the spreading of foreign radio news broadcasts or group listening to foreign programs, with the exception of those from the Satellites, is still today construed as anti-Soviet behaviour and is punishable as anti-Soviet agitation under Paragraph 58/10 of the Penal Code by up to ten years in a labor camp. Day and night large loudspeakers blare on all the streets, squares and in the plants. Magadan has its own radio and transmitting station for medium wave lengths.
4. Agitation: Obtrusive placards and pictures are posted on every suitable and unsuitable place (in factories, open buildings, house fronts, etc.), with Soviet mottoes and portraits of Soviet statesmen and historical military personalities (KUTUZOV, SUVOROV, and others). The picture of STALIN disappeared right after his death from the placards as well as in the press, films, and mention of him on the radio also disappeared. In most recent times the mottoes were strongly patriotic. The most popularly used one of the last two years was "Peace to the World".
5. Clubs: In all, even in the smallest localities, there were one or more clubs formed by the local cultural center. They had reading rooms and libraries for the local population. In the clubs there were running discussion groups in the evenings and lectures on various areas of knowledge, as well as films shown on a non-profit basis. In the last two years there were also shown many films from the Satellites and from Western countries.
6. Films: Until the production year of 1950 the Soviet films were almost all terrible, their political tendency (there are no films without political messages) primitive and blatant. In the last year Soviet films have shown a better technical and artistic standard and the political content has been cleverly introduced. According to the interpretation of the artisans of the Soviet film industry (the chief producer of Mosfilm, Roem, gave this out in an article in Izvestiya in 1955) Soviet film production, with respect to its technical progress, is still about five years behind that of the West.
7. Literature: There are periodic sales in the clubs of the newest Soviet and Satellite books, as well as foreign classics and left wing literature. The prices for the books, in sharp contrast to the prices prevailing in the West, are astonishingly low. The get-ups of the books was at first very primitive, but particularly since 1953 they are greatly improved. The demand for literature among Soviet intellectual circles is very great.

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8. Theatre and Musical Life: Theatre and musical activities are concentrated in the Kolyma region in the capital city of Magadan. There is located a permanent theatre with a resident group of actors, which makes trips for guest performances throughout the Kolyma region. They perform classical Russian Drama, and works of Soviet playwrights, as well as so called "progressive" foreign plays.

(d) Health Conditions

The medical program in the entire Kolyma region can be characterized as minimal. It bears no relation to the modern achievements and technical innovations of medical knowledge. The sanitary conditions are backward.

To be sure, one finds in larger localities hospitals for the care of the ill. As a consequence of minimum medical facilities and insufficient medical and medicine supplies (in the entire USSR the drugs are of very poor quality) the treatment of the ill is inadequate. The lack of surgical dressing (bandages and absorbent cotton) in particular often takes a critical form. (Especially during the winter months when there are no deliveries from the mainland).

As holds good for the entire USSR, particularly noticeable to the point of being catastrophic, is the deficiency of medical specialists. There is not a sufficient quantity of means for transporting the ill. For the treatment of specific illnesses which commonly occur in this area, such as scurvy, vitamin deficiencies, high blood pressure, silicosis (which is due to the lack of protective safety devices in the mines) the quantities of medicines available are either insufficient or (as is usually the case) unavailable.

There are dispensaries in the settlements which are staffed almost exclusively with medical aide personnel (that is, not trained doctors) who are not in a position to diagnose internal illness.

For the fight against tuberculosis there are mobile X-ray units which do insufficient work because of a lack of radiologists trained in X-ray.

In the mines there is a lack of medical treatment for the supervision and on the spot care of accidents. There is medical treatment available in the plants done by medical aide personnel.

### XIII Frame of Mind and Attitude of the Population

With reference to the statements under IV and XII it is again noteworthy that the chief contingent of the "free population" are former prisoners or forced settlers. This fact determines their basic attitude and their relation to the Soviet State. In their political position about 60% of these former prisoners and settlers are anti-Soviet, without a clear political concept or line. They are simply dissatisfied with the living conditions in the USSR. About 20%, mostly former political prisoners from the western areas of the USSR (Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, Belorussia and the Western Ukraine) and are conscious anti-Soviets and a part of them advocate the principles of the Western democracies. Another part of this group, particularly the West Ukrainians have a nationalistic viewpoint. The rest of the group, about 20%, most of whom were former criminals consider themselves as "Soviet beings" that is to say, in other words, that they are pro-Soviet. Of the 150,000 people of the Kolyma area who had never been imprisoned there, one can say that a good 50% of them are dissatisfied with the Soviet regime, without having a conscious political position. It is also noteworthy in this connection that their dissatisfaction is based upon their difficult living conditions. About 20% of this group give one to understand that they have an anti-Soviet attitude, while about 30%, naturally these are the Party members, are definitely pro-Soviet.

Almost all of those who are not pro-Soviet strongly criticize the vacillating conduct of the West and regret it. The Russian language broadcasts from the Western World, particularly the programs from America (The Voice of America) are strongly attacked and characterized as being not geared to the Russian mentality and as being too strongly permeated with religion.

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After the death of STALIN and as an apparent consequence of the BERIYA downfall there was a noticeable internal political relaxation of the regime and a small improvement of the living conditions. For example, there was an improvement in the position of the kolхозniki through the lowering of the quotas; there was an end of mass arrests; certainly a definite freedom of criticism and self-criticism. This relaxation was trifling when measured by Western standards, but they were significant for the Soviet population as a concrete relaxation and had the effect of turning many who had until then been politically indifferent to a pro-Soviet point of view.

#### IV Matrosov Mining Works (Gornyy Rudnyy Kombinat Ireni Matrosova)

##### (a) Organization

The plant of the gold mine Matrosov is a part of the mining combine Matrosov (Gornyy Rudnyy Kombinat Ireni Matrosova) and was formed by the union of two plants, namely the actual gold mine Matrosov and the gold refinery formerly known under the name of Fabrik Beriya (Fabrika Ireni Beriya), as well as a nearby plant belonging to the latter which was attached to the gold refinery for dealing with by-products of gold production.

The union of these two plants for one producing corporation took place in 1953, after, without doubt, it had been proved that these two plants were inseparably dependent on each other production wise, and would be when unified economically profitable and more solidly based. Until 1953 it had always been clearly shown that both plants were not separable in the manner of their production, but in spite of this they had existed as two separate economic undertakings facing considerable economic difficulties. This was particularly true for the absolutely dependent relationship of the Mining plant Matrosov to the Factory Beriya in regard to the actual production. The Beriya plant, because of the favorable water conditions, is located 4 km. east of the actual mine and factories thereof, and is concerned exclusively with the refining of ores obtained in the mine Matrosov. Until 1953 the both plants were economically separated, and they also had separate production quotas. The Beriya factory had its own quota for the obtaining of metal (and for by-products obtained from the processing of the ores), and the mine Matrosov had its own quota for the delivery of ores. Therefore, the mine delivered great masses of worthless rock for processing and thereby was able to fulfill and overfulfill their plan quota without difficulties, whereby the processing plant which had received the marginal ores was always in arrears in its plan quota. After the economic union the production quotas of both plants were synchronized which brought economic advantages only for obtaining metal. As a result, of course, the mine itself was placed in an economically poorer position, since the expenses are far greater for them when they deliver ore rich rock.

##### (b) Plant Location

The plants are in the Southwest Administrative district, the so-called Tinkinskoye Upravleniye. They are situated about 80 km. northwest of the capital city of the region, Ust'Omchuk. For housing the workers in the two plants, two settlements were built, the settlement Matrosov (since 1954 called Matrosov I) and the original Beriya settlement which is now known as Matrosov II. The mine lies about 4 km. northwest of the factory. Both installations are indirectly connected by a road which is practicable for motor vehicles of all kinds and by a cable car line. The supplies for both the plants and the settlements thereof are brought in exclusively by trucks traveling via Ust'Omchuk-Omchuk over a single road going to the area.

Matrosov I: Tenkirskiy Rayon, the settlement consists exclusively of wood barracks. There are about 800-900 inhabitants.

Matrosov II: Formerly named Beriye, Tenkirskiy Rayon, exclusively wood barracks, about 800 settlers.

Timoshenko: Located about 2 km. east of Matrosov. Settlement is exclusively barracks, about 400 inhabitants. Post office address for all three of these settlements is: Maqadan Oblast, Post Office Omchak, settlement... The settlements Budenny, Cor'kiy, New Pioneer and Old Pioneer, Five Year Plan, Igandkha are located in the Tenkirskiy Rayon.

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Matrosov 1 and 11 and Timoshenko lie at longitude 149 to 149.5 and latitude 61. to 61.5.

Camp Igandkha is at longitude 150 to 150.1 and latitude 60.5 to 61.

Megadan: The chief postoffice is on ulitsa Ireni Gor'kogo.

ARZ : At No. 3 ulitsa Ireni Pushkina.

City Hospital on ulitsa Ireni Gor'kogo.

The plants are located in a valley basin which widens out in the direction of Matrosov 11. The road over which supplies are brought in goes via Ust'Omchuk-Omchuk-Timoshenko and ends at Matrosov 1.

The settlements for the workers are built exclusively in barracks style and until 1954 there was no indication that there were plans afoot to enlarge these settlements to permanent living quarters for permanent settlers.

Until 1954 the "Chief of the Far East Construction" (Nachal'nik Dal'Stroy) was the supervisory agent for the combine, but now the combine is directly responsible to the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR. In this respect the plant is autonomous and runs administratively on its own accounting (khozraschet). Both plants were founded in 1941.

(c) Mining Plant Matrosov (Rudnik Ireni Matrosova)

The gold from the Matrosov mines is considered as some of the most profitable in the Kolyma region. For this reason there has been considerable effort at technical improvement in the mines and particularly since 1952 there has been a progressive mechanization of the plant. The plant consists of seven actual mining sections (Gornyy Uchastok), of which, until 1954, only four sections were concerned with production. It was only in the beginning of 1954 that the 4th section actually began to function; three sections, the 5th, 6th, and 7th are working on geological research and prospecting. The working of the mines extends both horizontally and vertically. The first and second mining sections are actual mine shafts, which extend horizontally into the mountain. The 3rd and 4th mining sections extend vertically as well as those sections subordinate to the 3rd and 4th mining sections. In the summer months the diluviums of heavy metals content are cleared away.

The first and second mining sections extend over the horizon 800-850 to the horizon 920 over normal zero (sic); the third and fourth mining sections extend over the horizon 700 and 650 over normal zero (sic). The fifth, sixth and seventh mining sections lay fifty meters deeper. The metal content of the ore increases with the depth, so that at the present time sections three and four have the richest yield. Rich yields are not obtained from the diluviums which are cleared away in the summer months.

Essentially the plant is one with a main vein being worked, a vein which extends in a southeasterly to a northwesterly direction and from which are separated off various connecting veins whose actual worth is allegedly not yet determined. This vein (vein #48 in the geological plan of the plant) extends over the first mining section until horizon 920 and then is lost in the depths of the mountain, where its working is taken over by sections three and four. Geological research has revealed that the vein extends yet further over the depths of section seven and goes at 500 over normal zero. The first and second mining sections are chiefly concerned with the working of the numerous but less-richly-yielding auxiliary veins, while the remaining sections are concerned with the working of the chief vein and a few of the auxiliary veins. The metal bearing ore is collected by the ton in the sections. The metal is contained in stones. The following are the figures for crude ore yields:

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<u>Section</u>	<u>Winter 1953/54</u>	<u>Summer 1954</u>
1	80 tons	210 tons
2	70 tons	180 tons
3	150 tons	280 tons
4	110 tons	250 tons

Each shift is eight hours. Assuming that these are the average yields for crude ore, the following quotas for refined metal are given for these yields (these are taken on the daily yields based on three shifts per day of eight hours each).

<u>Section</u>	<u>Winter 1953/54</u>	<u>Summer 1954</u>
1	240 ton yield 1.440 gr.	630 ton yield 3.780 gr.
2	210 " " 1.260 gr.	540 " " 3.240 gr.
3	450 " " 7.650 gr.	840 " " 15.280 gr.

Winter 1953/54: daily yield is 1,230 tons.

Summer 1954 : daily yield is 2,760 tons.

According to the prevailing climatic conditions the winter production is from October to April and the summer production is from May to September.

The average quota for refined metal for the entire plant must be 11.5 grams per ton. On the basis of a monthly yield of 30 work days the following are the figures for the metal:

Winter (as of 1953/54) 258.3 tons

Summer ( 1954) 414.0 tons

Annual yield of actual metal based on 11.5 grams per ton is rd (sic) 8 tons.

The number of workers in total is, on the average, about 550, while the number of workers actually working in underground mines varies in proportion to the current monthly production quotas. The figures pertain to the situation in 1954:

<u>Section</u>	<u>Workers in Summer 1953</u>
1	25
2	30
3	30
4	15
Total	100

<u>Section</u>	<u>Workers in Winter 1953/54</u>
1	20
2	25
3	35
4	20
Total	100

The following personnel are auxiliary workers above ground, working in 12 hour shifts:

Cable car	15 workers
Underground transport (electric train)	30
Mechanical mine	15
Construction mine	20 but in the summer as many as up to 80.
Auto repair shop	10
Special personnel	30
Total	120

This personnel is drawn from the ranks of the prisoners. Responsible positions, such as those of masters and foremen, are filled by men of the free population. The leaders of the individual work brigades are prisoners.

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As late as 1950 the plant was technically undeveloped, all work having been done exclusively by manual labor. The great strides toward mechanization were begun in 1952. The transport of the mined rock from the mine to the surface was done by brigades of men. The transport of the rock for its further processing was done by trucks. Loading of the rock at the blasting place was done by men. In 1951 there began the construction of a cable car transport line 5 km. long for the purpose of transporting the accumulated masses of rock to the processing factory. In 1952 the mines were equipped with electric trains. They were of Soviet construction and had capacities of 7 tons and 1.5 tons. Today the cable winch is used exclusively for the loading of the mined rock. It is also of Soviet construction, the so-called Kohlennyye (coal cable winch?) LU 15 and MT 25, with a 15 or 25 KW motor. In a few places one finds Americal single shaft cable winches of old construction.

The drilling is done with 5-Atu pneumatic hammers of Soviet make. The lack of a supporting base for the hammer which weighs 32 kg. is very disadvantageous. The worker is forced to hold the hammer working at 3 - 4 Atu with his own strength. This method of work causes frequent breaking of the steel boring drills of which is also a chronic shortage.

The production of compressed air is taken care of by 5 compressors of obsolete type. In the winter time there are considerable difficulties connected with the supplying of compressed air, because of the freezing of the air shafts which are insufficiently protected against the cold.

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The supply of electric power for the plant comes from outside, (place unknown). The supplying of electric power also present great difficulties. The plant stops frequently because of a shortage of electric power. The plant had a modern transformer for transforming high tension current. The plant has frequent difficulties with the cable car system because of damages to the hawsers since their quality is poor and their operation in the winter months is most difficult. The same difficulties obtain in the operation of the hawsers for the cable winches and in the operation of the steel boring drill. In view of these difficulties the plant is forced to use substitute technical parts, and in the winter months the plant operates on a limited basis. The safety devices in the plant are extraordinarily insufficient and as a result there are many accidents. This is particularly true in the mine shafts where there is insufficient ventilation to draw off the escaping gases and dust, so that the workers in the mines often receive serious damage to their health. The facilities for first aid are deficient. For the first time in 1953 masks against the dust were issued.

For the testing of minor repairs the plant has a mechanical shop which also examines smaller new manufactured machine parts. In this mechanical workshop is an electric workshop exclusively for the repair of electric motors. The plant has a construction shop for the assembly of wood work and particularly for the construction of the supporting timbers for the mines.

The mining is done in a block system. The working of the chief vein and a few wider auxiliary veins is done through mass explosions, up to 2000 sticks of dynamite (Spurer) while the working of the less wide auxiliary veins is done through (megazintlocks) with a yield coefficient of 10% of the blasted stone masses. The mass explosions are carried out on different levels. The drilling of the stone is done according to the checkerboard system. Water drilling cannot be used because of the low temperatures.



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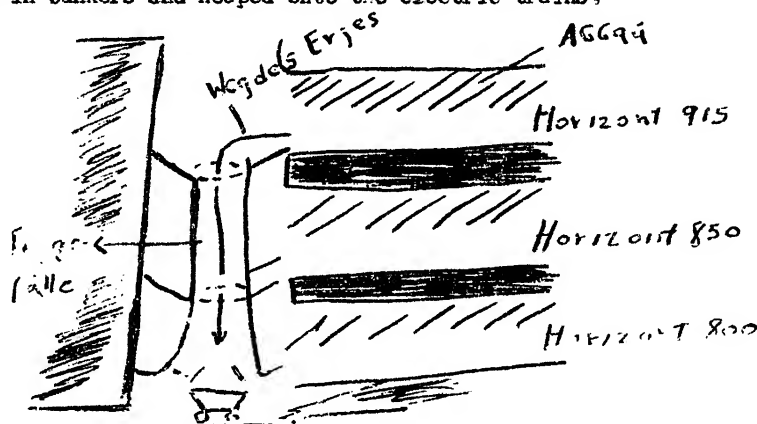
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Difficulties in the blasting occur through the improper laying of the dynamite and through the fizzling out of the fuzes. Amonite (sic) is used as blasting material. Since the blasting material and the detonators are brought in exclusively from the mainland via ship, damp blasting materials and damp detonators are the very frequent cause of the fuzes fizzling out.

Actually there are extraordinary difficulties in the present working of the mines due to the improper working of the mines up to 1951. From 1941 to 1951 a markedly improper mining method was used. Disregarding the development, the presence (of ore) was exploited without regard to its position, and the instructions handed down for the working of the mines were disregarded, which has a consequence in the present time that the tunnels which have already been worked (they are located nearer the surface exit) fall in before one can arrive at the places where the ores are now to be found. The 4th mining section was the first one to work according to the written instructions for the working of the mines. Through these years of improper mining methods, after which they realized that they had to work according to the plan, valuable deposits of ore were lost through landslides along the ore conveyor route or were brought up circuitously at considerable waste of money. Since these contingencies were not foreseen in the Plan or in the estimated expenses, the plant worked at a loss in the winter months.

There are great difficulties in the working of sections 1 and 2. In these horizontal shafts, which frequently have breakthroughs to the surface, water comes in during the summer months overflowing the mine shafts and making work impossible. The available number of pump stations is not sufficient for the purpose of draining out the overflowing tunnels. At the onset of the frost period, in October, the water leakages freeze together and make entrance to the deposits of ore impossible. The sites of deposits currently being exploited must be freed from these ice masses at considerable cost in order to make work possible. This work was also not calculated in the plan. The temperatures in the underground mines in sections 1 and 2 range in the summer months about 5 degrees under zero centigrade, and in the winter months they run about 10 degrees centigrade lower than temperature outside (above ground) and average mostly about minus 30 to minus 40 degrees centigrade. The temperatures in sections 3 and 4 are constant in summer and winter and in the section 3 there are about minus 10 degrees centigrade and in section 4 between minus 5 and minus 8 degrees centigrade.

The working in mines 3 and 4 is about as profitable as that in sections 1 and 2. Because there are about the same number of workers in the both sections (though sometimes less in 3 and 4) these sections have significantly higher yield figures. This fact is due to the circumstance that sections 3 and 4 extend over a horizontal plane while sections 1 and 2 are spread out over the 3rd and 4th horizontal plane. The dispatching of the mined ores is done by sending it out of the individual horizontals through so called Erzegefalle (piles of ore) on the deepest horizontal and then it is collected in bunkers and heaped onto the electric trains.



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XV The Mining Combine Stan-Utina  
(a) Organization

(Utinskiy Gornyy Rudnyy Kombinat from 1951-1953, chiefly active in gold refining). The mining combine Stan-Utina is the merger of a gold mine and a gold refining plant in one production company. At the end of 1953 there was attached to it a shut down gold sand mine, as well as various nearby plants such as a mechanical shop, an electric shop, construction shop, wagon shop, laboratory and brick works and a smaller saw mill in the port of Ust-Utinaya. Basically these auxiliary plants are repair shops for their own needs and manufacture small articles.

The gold mine and the gold washing plant were two economic units but were united in one production company in 1950 after it had been shown that they were inseparable productionwise and that they would be profitable when operating as one economic unit.

The mining combine first was under the administration of the Dal'stroy but now is directly under the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy. In this respect the plant is independent and operates on its own economic system.

The director of the combine is SEREBRAKOV, the director of the gold refining plant is Sr. Lt. (MVD) MAIDENBURG (1954).

(b) Plant Location

The mining combine Stan-Utina lies in the Northern administrative area. It is about 450 km. northwest of Magadan. From the main highway one reaches it by turning off onto an auxiliary road of about 25 km. at Spornyy. This road ends about 20 km. further at the harbor of Ust-Utinaya.

The workers employed in the combine come from the town of Stan-Utina and the settlements of Kholodnyy, Zamashevey, Kvaritsevaya, and Yubileynyy. In addition there are work camps located at Kholodnyy, Yubileynyy, Rechka and also a camp in the vicinity of the brick factory.

The gold washing plant, (gold refinery) lies about 3 km. from the chief mine shaft of Kholodnyy and receives the ore directly from the mine through an electric narrow gauge railway line.

The settlements are constructed exclusively in barracks style, and are connected with each other by roads that are passable in every kind of weather. The distances from Stan Utina to the respective settlements are as follows:

Stan-Utina	- Kholodnyy (by road and by narrow gauge railway)	about 3 km.
Stan-Utina	-Zamanshevey (by road)	about 4 km.
Stan-Utina	- Yubileynyy (by road)	about 4 km.
Stan-Utina	- Rechka (by lane or field path)	about 2 km.
Stan-Utina	- Brick factory (by road)(name of settlement Unknown)	about 8 km.
Stan-Utina	- Ust-Utinaya (by road)	about 20 km.

The auxiliary roads which go out from Stan-Utina to the individual settlements go only to those settlements and end at each settlement, or they streak beyond as unpassable lanes.

(c) Plant and Equipment

The gold deposits in the mines of the Stan-Utina combine are very variable. Until 1951 they were valued as extremely good, and lay usually higher than the given State norms. Then the production figures sank considerable and lay far below the given State norms.

1950	Gold ore obtained	148% of State norm
1951	" " "	124% " " "
1952	" " "	116% " " "
1953	" " "	101% " " "

In 1954, because of lengthy strikes in Camp Kholodnyy and because of unproductive preparatory working of the discoveries of new veins of gold, the yearly average fell to somewhat more than only 50% of the State Plan Norm.

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The mechanization of the mines goes forward very slowly but steadily. The main stretch of about 5 km. long is electrified and is equipped with a narrow gauge railway which goes from the mining section Zamanshevey via the chief mine Kholodnyy directly into the gold washing plant 3 km. further distant. (In total 8 km.) A stretch about 100 meters deeper is equipped with electric train which run on batteries for a total distance of about 7 km.

The hoist tower in Kholodnyy has an elevator with a capacity of 6 tons for lifting carloads, while the elevator in Zamanshevey serves only for persons and for truck loads up to  $\frac{1}{2}$  ton, but not car loads. The plant consists of five mining sections of which the section Kvarsevaya was closed at the end of 1954.

In the entire mine area the number of workers is about 1,000 men, of whom about 40% work underground. This personnel consists of 70% political prisoners from work camp Kholodnyy and work camp Yubileynyy together, and of the responsible jobs such as, for example, engineers, masters, blasters, as well as the administrative staff who are selected from the free population. The leaders of the individual work kommandos (brigades) are prisoners.

Until the end of 1953 the work shifts were 12 or 10 or 8 hours (the last for heavy work in underground mines) but since the end of 1953 the work times are 10 or 8 or 6 hours respectively. In general there are three or four work shifts.

The technical equipment of the mines of the Stan-Utina combine is predominantly of Soviet origin. The electric trains in the mines are so-called 7 ton and 1.5 ton cars. The cable cars for the loading of ore rock are of the type "LU 15" and "M 25", and they are driven by electric motors of from 15 to 25 KW. For drilling there are pneumatic hammers with a power of 5 AtÜ. for horizontal drilling (weight about 30 kg.) and so called telescope drills (weight about 70 kg.) for vertical drilling.

The production of compressed air necessary for the pneumatic hammers is supplied through compressor stations in Kholodnyy, and Zamanshevey. The compressors are of American origin. The supply of the necessary compressed air is not sufficient and gives rise to chronic disturbances at the plant. The supply of electric power comes from the electricity works of Taskan near Aragula via surface electric wires. (Local transformer works)

There is a current lack of special technical equipment and replacement parts. The capacity of the mechanical and electric shops located directly near the chief mine Kholodnyy is insufficient for the requirements. The supply of replacement equipment from the mainland is faulty; new deliveries almost always arrive later than the dates fixed for delivery. Accident prevention measures are insufficient and faulty. For this reason there are frequent accidents in the plant, and as a consequence of insufficient ventilation in the individual stretches and blocks of the mines through the bad means of removal of dust and seeping gas, there is great damage to the health of the workers, particularly many cases of silicosis. Masks for protection against the dust were first issued in 1953, but these offer insufficient protection since the substitute filters are for the most part not in stock at hand.

The mining of the ores is done in a block system. The mining itself is done through blasting. The drilling is done with the checkerboard system. Amonit is used as blasting material. Very frequently there is no blasting because of defective blasting materials or because dampness has ruined the improperly stored blasting materials. Until 1954 the deepest mining sites in the mine Kholodnyy was 360 meters underground. The chief tunnels are located at a depth of between 104 and 240 meters.

#### (d) The Gold Washing Plant in Stan-Utina

The gold washing plant (gold factory) in Stan-Utina is, as has already been said, connected with the mines in Kholodnyy and Zamanshevey by a narrow gauge electric railway which is nearly 3 km. long and travels via Kholodnyy, and carries the metal bearing rock to the factory. The rock from the mine in Kvarsevaya is brought to the factory in trucks.

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In the gold washing plant the metal-bearing rock is sorted, broken up into small pieces, ground, washed, bound in quicksilver, and as an end product one obtains 98% fine gold. The plant works in three shifts of eight hours each including Sundays and holidays. It has a work force of nearly 350 men, of whom about half are political prisoners.

The factory has its own pump station for water supply and its own transforming station for electric power. The electric power is brought in by means of surface electric wires from the electric power works Taskan near Aragula. In contrast to that of the mines, the technical equipment of the plant is almost exclusively of foreign origin, particularly American. Since the technical equipment is superannuated, there is a loss of metal in the gold refining process of about 20 to 25%.

The gold washing plant has, exactly as the mines have, a mechanical shop, an electric shop, a construction shop, and a vehicle depot, and a laboratory.

One can enter the plant with only an identity card (Ausweis). At intervals around the fence there are watch towers manned by MVD soldiers.

In the main section of the gold washing plant there are 3 mills in operation whose working capacity sets the rhythm of work and the production capacity of the plant. Two mills are of a smaller type with a capacity of about 7 tons hourly, while one large mill can process nearly 10 tons of rock hourly. That is:

Rock process hourly	nearly	24 tons
Rock processed in one shift	"	190 "
Rock processed daily	"	570 "
Rock processed monthly	"	17,000 "
Rock processed yearly	"	190,000 "

In this yearly reckoning one must take into consideration that the plant is actually in production only 11 months of the year. The month of January or February (the coldest month there) is used for testing all the mechanical apparatus and accomplishing all the major repairs required. It is also necessary to note with regard to this theoretical reckoning that because of minor repairs which have to be made during production time, because of electric power failures and other technical disturbances, the actually processed amounts of metal bearing rock is nearly 10% under the capacity of the mills. Thus: Hourly only about 22 tons are processed; yearly about 170,000 tons are processed. The average gold content of the rock is:

1951	about 13 grams per ton
1952	" 12 " " " "
beginning 1953	" 12 " " " "
end of 1953	" 6 " " " " (so that the yearly average for 1953 was about 10 grams per ton)

The figures are based on the yearly yield of 98% fine gold from:

1951	nearly	2.2 tons of gold
1953	"	1.7 " " fine gold

25X1

Since according to the unofficial evaluations controls which pertain to the gold refining plant of Stan-Utina there is a loss of gold of 20 to 25% due to overstraining the equipment, obsolescence of machinery, (particularly the 3 mills), bad and improper maintenance of the machinery, and careless work methods of the workers, the actual gold content of the rock must be considerably higher per ton. On the basis of the figures given above the actual content must be:

1951	over	15 grams of fine gold per ton of rock
1952	"	14 " " " " " " " "
1953	"	11 " " " " " " " "

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25X1

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The metal bearing rock is brought to the plant by means of the electric railway or by trucks, and there it is thrust through a large sieve, and the particularly large chunks of rock that cannot go through the sieve are broken into smaller pieces by means of a hammer. From there the stone is carried over a conveyor belt where the base rock which bears no metal (this rock is recognizable by its dark color) is sorted out by hand. The base rock is taken by means of conveyor belt to a rock pile while the metal-bearing rock leaves the sorting section over a conveyor belt so that in the so-called "breaking up sections" (Zerkleinerungsabteilung) the further processing can be carried out. In the breaking up section the rock that is still in large pieces is led through two Standard Pulverizing Machines

25X1

and leaves these two machines in size about 8 cubic centimeters, wherefrom it is further transported on a conveyor belt to two other pulverizing machines ) in which the rock is pulverized and reduced to the size of about 1.25 cubic centimeters.

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25X1

This stone is led over conveyor belts through a sieve again so that the somewhat larger pieces of stone which still remain are yet again put through the pulverizing machine ( ) and are again picked up by the above-described proceedings. The pieces of stone which go through the sieve and are the right size for further processing, are led into a large store room and from there are led via conveyor belts into the three mills.

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In the mills filled with iron pellets the stone is ground with water until a thick gray white fluid (in reality minute particles of rock) runs forth from the mill and is led over a so-called classifier placed on a diagonally standing table which moves in a rhythmical motion, so that the continuous addition of water, the heavier metal is spilled over the rim and the lighter metal-less fluid is spilled into the under part of the table.

While the pure metal and also the liquid which still has some gold content (both in the form of minute kernels) are poured off into large containers as a so-called concentrate, the fluid which contains no metal is for the most part again put through a pump for safety measures for the mills. The concentrate is then put into a small mill with quicksilver and a hydrogen chloride solution and milled together for two-and-one-half hours and then is let out on metal bands smeared with quicksilver. The pure gold unites with the quicksilver and is then simply scratched off the metal bands with special spoons, put into a cloth sack, and the whole sack is pressed. The quicksilver is thus separated from the gold and the 98% fine gold remains in the sack.

The fluid from the small mill which is not bound with quicksilver goes for reasons of safety to get the smallest possible loss of gold, through the pumps and back into the great mills. The sack with the fine gold is then immediately (once in a shift) locked in a metal box sent to the laboratory. The daily yield of fine gold from Stan-Utina is shipped daily to Magadan via trucks. In order to prevent theft of gold, the tables are under nets and the containers for the concentrate are leaded and the small mills in which the concentrate is milled with quicksilver are also leaded. The room in which the gold is bound up with quicksilver is kept under continuous lock and key.

According to instructions all the lead filings must be done in the presence of the leader of the shift, of a master, and of the inspector of the technical control section. (However, here instructions are rarely 100% carried out). The fine gold yield of the shift must, for reasons of secrecy, not be weighed on the spot. This order is only theoretically valid in the gold washing plant of Stan-Utina, for practically speaking, everyone who is interested knows how many grams of refined gold were obtained in their shifts.

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Per shift the following workers for each section there:

Sorting section	14 men of whom 1 is a master
Pulverizing section	12 " " " 1 " " "
Chief section (mills)	18 " " " 1 " " "

In addition there are also:

- 1 Shift leader
- 1 Inspector (from the technical control section)
- 2 Samplers ( " " " " " )
- 1 Engineer for repairs
- 4 Locksmiths for repairs
- 2 Electricians
- 1 Member of the fire brigade
- 1 Technician for heat (only in the wintertime)
- 1 Leader of the prisoners work group (brigade)

The director of the plant, the chief engineer, or their representative must be reached every time by telephone.

In the auxiliary shops of the gold refinery Stan-Utina they also work in 3 eight-hour shifts and the following work force is distributed in the various shops:

Mechanical shop	about 60 men
Electric shop	" 20 "
Smithy	" 10 "
Vehicle depot	" 20 "
Construction section and	
Carpenter shop	" 50 "
Administration and Laboratory	" 25 "
Heat and Pump Installation	" 5 "

Somewhat more than half of all the workers are political prisoners.

(e) The Port of Ust-Utinaya

The small port of Ust-Utinaya lies about 20 km. east of Stan-Utina on the Kolyma River. It is a very small river port of purely local significance. It has a small sawmill which supplies the mining combine Stan-Utina with necessary wood for construction and for the mines. The number of workers there does not exceed 25 men. Prisoners do not work in the sawmill. The number of local residents, outside of a few river fishermen, must be about 100 persons.

(f) Brick Factory at Stan-Utina

The brick factory of Stan-Utina combine lies between the combine and the harbor about 8 km. from Stan-Utina and directly on the highway.

A labor camp with about 400 criminal prisoners supplies the work force for the brick factory.

25X1  
25X1

(g) Gold Sand Mine Rechka

This gold sand mine was shut down in 1953 because it was unprofitable. A camp situated there was also shut down.

XVI Camp Conditions

(a) General

In June 1949 there was undertaken a categorizing of the contingents of persons who because of political or criminal delinquencies had been sentenced through a military or civilian court and were found serving their sentence in Correctional Labor Camps.

Until 1949 there existed only one kind of penal camp, the general labor camps, which were administered by the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Gulag, Moscow) and

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in which both political and criminal prisoners received the same general punishment in these camps was executed in moderate treatment. Prisoners who were placed in line in the work process, were paid according to their work performance and had the possibility of buying in established selling places in the camps additional necessities (e.g. food, clothing).

In 1949 the political prisoners were separated from the criminal prisoners and put into special camps for political prisoners. Those contingents chosen for the special camps were not chosen arbitrarily but essentially comprised persons who were sentenced for the following reasons: betraying their country (Para. 58, 1a and 1b); espionage (Para. 58/6); terror (Para. 58/8); severe cases of anti-Soviet agitation (Para. 58/10); and heavy sabotage activities (Para. 58/14).

These special camps for political prisoners are no longer administratively under the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD), but are now under the Ministry of State Security (MGB) (sic). Such camps are not to be found in the entire area of the USSR but in particularly outlying and climatically unfavorable areas. As a group they have special characteristics. Seven such camp groups exists, of which Camp Group #5 is located in the Kolyma region and is the so-called "Berlag" (Coast camp). For Karaganda there is the so-called "Stepplag" (Steppe camps), and there are other groups such as "Ozerlag" (Lake camps) and "Gorlag" (Mountain camps) and others.

The contingent in these camps receive especially severe treatment. They are not paid for their work, the contingent lives under lock and key in barracks in the innermost part of the camp, only twice a year can they get approval to write letters (and this is only true for those prisoners of Soviet citizenship) and there is no possible chance of obtaining additional necessities of life. Also the prisoners in these camps have numbers on their clothing. While general camps have an 8-hour work day for the prisoners these camps have a 12-hour work day. In point of fact the camps must be considered as annihilation camps since most of the prisoners in them were sentenced to 25 years imprisonment there. In the internal administration these camps were differentiated since in 1954 they were again placed under Gulag (MVD) while the other general camps were not.

In the present time the following administrative system is valid for all penal camps in the USSR:

1. Chief Directorate of Camps; Moscow
2. For Kolyma: Usvitlag equals Directorate of the Northeast Corrective Labor Camps.
3. Directorate named after the rayon in which the Directorate was located
4. Section
5. Sub-camp

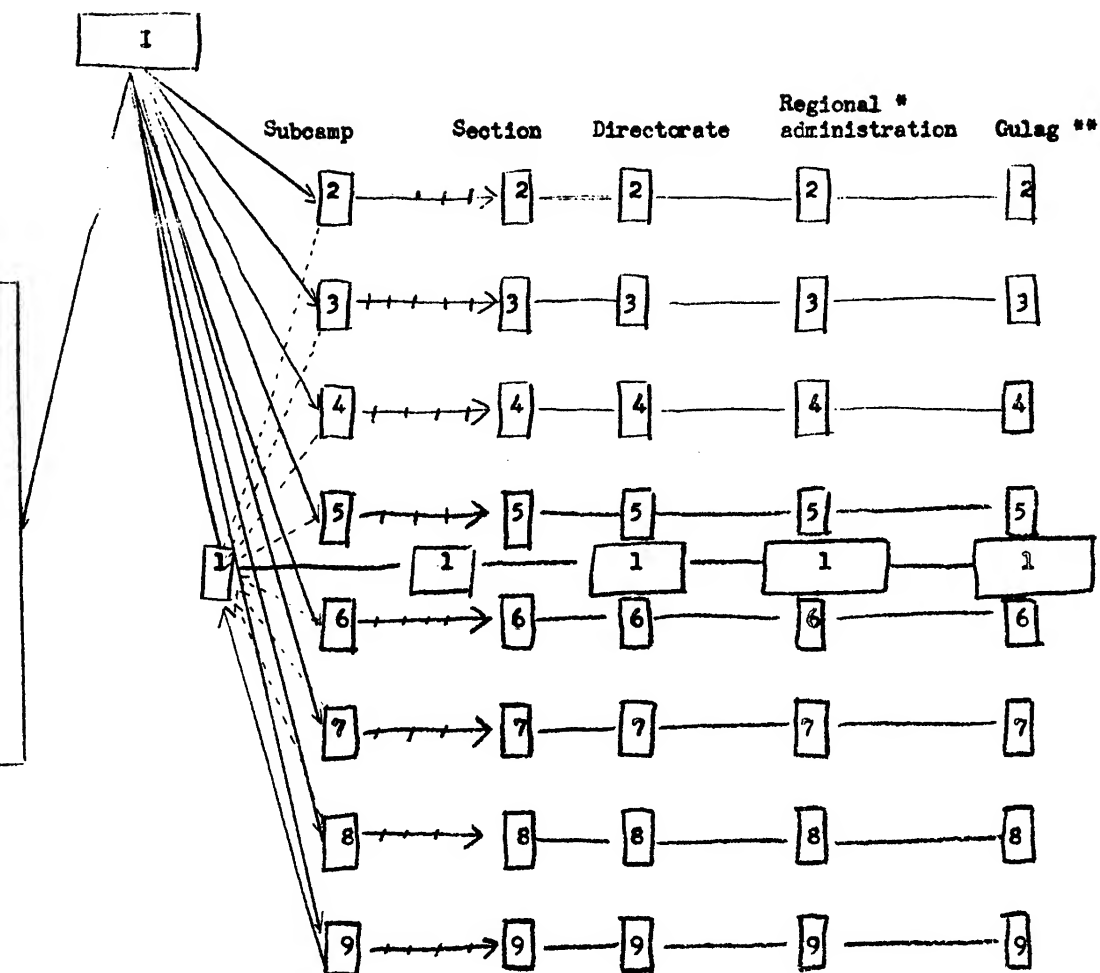
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→ Supervision

→ Direct subordination

→ Indirect subordination

\* for Kolyma; regional administration Usvitlag, Magadan.

\* Chief Directorate of Correctional Labor Camps

— I Operupolnomochnyy MVD

1. Chief of the subcamp
2. Chief of the work and planning section
3. Chief of the cultural and educational section
4. Chief of the political
5. Chief of the special
6. Chief of the medical
7. Chief of the supply section (chast<sup>o</sup> intendantskogo snabzheniya)
8. Chief of the administration section (khodzchast<sup>o</sup>)
9. Regimen Chief (nachal'nik rezhima) and Chief of the guards (Nachal'nik nadziretel'noy sluzhby)

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At the present time the whole administrative set-up of the camp administration can be seen from the prototype T.O. of the smallest administrative unit, the Lagerpunkt (sub-camp). The section chiefs of the individual sections of the Lagerpunkt are not responsible to the chiefs of the Lagerpunkt, but are directly responsible, with few exceptions, to the chief of the corresponding section of the chief directorate of the district. For example, the chief of the labor pool section of a given Lagerpunkt is not subordinate to the chief of the Lagerpunkt, but instead is subordinate to the Chief of the Labor Pool Section of the Camps Section and this man in turn is subordinate to the Chief of the Labor Pool Section of the Camp Administration. The chief of the camp is only responsible for economic aspects, supplies, and the personal custody of the prisoners. For the rest are appointed the special administrative sections with whom he cooperates. Supervision of the prisoner contingent and of the officers of the camp administration is carried out by the MVD case officer (operupolnomochnyy).

In 1954 the then existing penal camps were divided into three groups:

Group I      Camps for severe treatment  
Group II     Camps for general treatment  
Group III    Camps for lenient treatment

The dividing of the contingents of political prisoners into three groups was not based upon the crimes for which they had been sentenced but upon their behaviour while serving their time in camp. The camps in Group III for lenient treatment are assigned to special areas where the prisoners live without guards and have the possibility of living among the local population. For the camps in Group I and Group II there has been no administrative change. Until the end of 1955 the reform in the camps of the Kolyma area had not yet been effected.

(b) Composition of the Contingents of Political Prisoners in the Penal Camps

By far the greatest part of the political prisoners (about 70%) can be considered as a politically indifferent, although dissatisfied, mass of people, who were caught up in the periodic mass arrests which occurred up to the year of 1954 and were arrested and sentenced. After the end of World War II, the greatest part of the political prisoners consisted of former member of the Soviet Army, who during the course of the war were taken prisoner by the Germans, and after their return to the USSR were accused as betrayers of their country and almost all were sentenced to 25 years of forced labor.

Only about 20% of the political prisoners are actually consciously opposed to the Soviet regime. This group is for the most part composed of members of the intelligentsia, of Balts, Western Ukrainians, and members of national minorities.

About 5% of the prisoners are Communists who do not look upon the Soviet regime as a true Communist regime and for this reason belong to some opposition group or other. They are certainly anti-Soviet, but they are not anti-Communist.

About 5% of the political prisoners are still today, in spite of their having been sentenced to 25 years of forced labor, pro-Soviet.

(Breakdown figures for the entire population of the Kolyma area under XIII).

Only a small part of the political prisoners, perhaps 10 to 15%, are of Great Russian nationality. The political prisoners are preponderantly Western Ukrainians (about 50%) who were sentenced because they collaborated with the German occupation forces during the war or because they belong to or helped the Partisan organizations. About 10% of the political prisoners are from the Baltic peoples (L Latvians, Lithuanians, and Estonians), also about 10% are Belorussians, all of whom were arrested for the same reasons as the Ukrainians.

National minorities (Caucasians, etc.) comprise about 20%, who served in the various legions of the German armed forces during the war, complete the contingent of these camps. German war prisoners are with few exceptions (of 22 German citizens only 3 were war prisoners) in special war prisoner camps (in 1955 such

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camps remained only in the area of Sverdlovsk).<sup>3</sup> The percentage of ethnic Germans (Volksdeutsch), particularly from the Ukraine, was about 3%.

The Western Ukrainians among the prisoners must be considered as not politically anti-Bolshevik, but as a markedly nationalistic group, for the most part; they are as greatly hostile to the Poles, Hungarians, and Belorussians as they are to the Great Russians.

In 1954/55 all of the prisoners who were not Soviet citizens were gathered together in the Magadan camps for the purpose of returning them to their homelands. The prisoners came from the following countries:

Chinese about 30

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Poles	about	25
Hungarians	about	25
Czechs	"	10
Rumanians	"	20
Bulgarians	"	10
Jugoslavs	"	20 (of whom about 10 were of Russian nationality)

In total there were about 220 foreigners who until May 1955 were gathered together in the Magadan camps.

The transporting of these people from Magadan was begun in July 1955 in the following order: [redacted] the Poles, the Rumanians, the Jugoslavs, [redacted]

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[redacted] (others over and above the 20) whose citizenship was not clearly proved, remained in the Magadan transfer camp.

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In the camps for criminal prisoners where the chief contingents consist of Great Russians and Eastern Ukrainians, [redacted] only a minimum number of other nationalities. The political attitude of these prisoners, as far as one can speak of, it is for the most part, pro-Soviet.

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#### (c) Selling places in the Camps

Selling places for the purchase of food, luxury items (with the exception of whiskey), clothing, and necessities, have been located in the general camps for criminal prisoners since the lifting of the rationing system in the USSR (1948) and have existed in the special camps for political prisoners since 1953.

After their establishment, since 1953 the supplies of these selling places correspond to the wares of the local civilian sectors. The prices in these selling places correspond to the generally prevailing State-set prices. In particular it is to be noted that:

1. The deliveries of wares offered for sale, particularly of butter, sugar, first rate canned goods, and cheap tobacco are in no proportion to the demand.
2. A certain amount of the goods delivered are damaged and dangerous to health (for example, rancid butter).
3. In order to dispose of wares in little demand there are tie-in sales.
4. Because of a lack of small change (a general state of affairs in the Kolyma area), the prices are rounded off to a higher figure.
5. 1954 was extraordinary for the great amount of better canned goods from China.

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6. At the end of 1954 there was suddenly noticeable a greater shortage of sugar and butter. (This shortage of sugar and butter was also true of the stores for the civilian population where butter and sugar were given out only in very small quantities.)
7. Fabrics were particularly notable for their very bad quality.
8. The selling places, which are generally open daily, were, in many camps, in 1955 only open on an irregular basis due to a shortage of goods for sale.

(d) Camp Guard System

The guarding of the prisoner contingents is usually done by the military units of the MVD. These units, counted as military groups, are not in a subordinate relationship to the camp leadership of the MVD but are under the orders of their current unit leaders. In the performance of their regular military service they are assigned to special duty with the MVD. This fact determines in general their relationship to the contingent of prisoners. Above all they display a markedly loyal attitude toward the criminal prisoners and since 1954 their attitude toward the political prisoners has become tolerable.

Of course, their relationships were just the opposite from 1949 until 1954. The guards for the special camps for political prisoners were specially instructed taught that they were dealing with enemies of the people. When they reported for duty they would give the password by saying, "In the camp of the enemies of the people....." In these years the contingent of political prisoners suffered extraordinarily under the terroristic measures and tyranny of the guards.

The number of guards consists of a two man convoy guard for 1 to 10 prisoners. In general one could reckon on 1 guard for 11 prisoners.

During a march the prisoners were arrayed in five rows, and until the end of 1954 the political prisoners had to march with their hands folded behind their backs; moving the hands was forbidden, and if a prisoner took one step to the left or the right out of the line he was in, the convoy shot at him without warning. The prisoners were also forbidden to speak while on march. At the onset of darkness or when they were marching in larger columns, dogs were also added to the complement of the guards. The guards were equipped with hand weapons (carbines and machine pistols). Before and on holidays the guard was increased. The guarding of the camps themselves was done from watch towers, this arrangement of the watch towers having been set up with the view in mind that in any given case the camp area could be covered with cross fire. The watch towers were equipped with telephones and search lights. In the nighttime the camp was brightly lit by the search lights.

The camp itself was surrounded by a fence taller than a man, and the area adjacent to the fence inside was a barred zone and outside of the camp around the fence there were laid out three barred zones. It was forbidden to approach nearer than 5 meters to the inside barred zone and to approach 10 meters from the outside zone. The traffic in and out of the camp went through two separate controls. The first control, the control of the military guards, registered the entrance and the exit; while the second control, the control of the administrative supervision of the camp (Lageraufseher) supervised visitors. Entering the camp with weapons in one's possession is forbidden to all military and civil persons. The internal camp supervision is carried out by the MVD camp inspection office. This supervision is generally less stringent than it was before 1954.

There is a camp inspector responsible for each barracks. Once a month there is a search of every possible storage place or receptacle in the camp. The possession of metal objects (knives, etc.) is forbidden.

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## (e) Cultural Program in the Camps

The cultural program in the camps for criminal prisoners was always a very active one and strongly permeated with political content. Until 1953 the cultural program for political prisoners was completely inadequate, although it too was strongly permeated with political content. Since the end of 1953 there has been an increase of political activity in all the camps due to the broadening of cultural installations (cinema, theatre, lectures, additional professional training, teaching illiterates to read, construction of a camp library, setting up of sport centers and competitions, increased consignments of newspapers and magazines).

Particularly notable is the attempt to indoctrinate the prisoner contingent with a patriotic tendency. Based on the fact that money is taken only from living people ("Lebendigen") in 1954 for the first time the Soviet State made a tax on the contingent of political prisoners for the State Loan, under exactly the same conditions as held for the free population. The usual practice of the "voluntary compulsion" led to the fact that the loan in most camps was oversubscribed. One might note here that the criminal prisoners were given the opportunity to subscribe to this State Loan somewhat earlier than the political prisoners. At any rate, for the political camps this was significant as a rarity, the fact that they had some treatment as "free" citizens. In the camp Orotukan only ten men from the contingent of nearly 900 prisoners did not subscribe to the loan. In camp Matrosov nearly 90% of the prisoner contingent subscribed to the loan.

Under the motto "Peace to the World" petitions were circulated to the entire area of the USSR for the world peace movement. The camps also had these. The writers of this report themselves had experience with this action in camp #1 in Magadan in April 1955. The interest in the participation in these lists was very great among the political prisoners of Soviet citizenship, although, because of the means used to obtain these signatures, one cannot determine whether people who signed were actually convinced of the validity of the petitions. The contingent of 220 prisoners of foreign nationalities who had been brought to this camp as the first stop on their repatriation refused to sign the petition except for the part of the foreigners who constituted former Russian emigres from Manchuria and the part of the remaining nationalities who were friendly to the Soviets.

## (f) Health Program

The health program in the camps of Kolyma corresponds to the general prevailing picture of conditions in the camp. When measured by European standards they are insufficient and in no way correspond to the needs, which arise particularly because of the difficult climatic conditions, and the consequences thereof. Surgical facilities are particularly short. This shortage makes itself noticeable above all others in the case of the aid for the unfortunates in the plants, especially those dangerous groups who must work in mining, in high and deep mines. The practical measures and devices for accident prevention in the plants is completely inadequate. For example, in Magadan in 1953 at the excavation work for the foundation of an apartment house an accident occurred when because of insufficient propping up of the foundation walls, there was a sudden landslide of all the earth that had been dug out. There were twenty women working there as penal laborers who were buried with the masses of earth and as a consequence of rescue measures coming too late only three of the women were pulled to safety still alive. The number of accidents in the mines which turn out to be fatal is proportionately high, and most of them are through poisoning through gas seepage. In September 1954 alone the mine Matrosov had 5 fatal accidents of which 3 were poisoning from gas seepage. In the year 1949 Camp Kholodnyy with a total strength of about 1,000 men had over 200 fatalities through illnesses (particularly malnutrition and mine accidents).

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## (d) Diet

For diet in the prisons there were five separate categories established:

1. Basic Maintenance: Consisted of 600 grams of black bread, 500 grams of cabbage and fish soup, 200 grams of barley mush, 500 grams of greats which had been cooked in meat, 7 grams of sugar.
2. Additional Maintenance: Consisting of: 700 grams of black bread, 1,000 grams of soup, 400 grams of mush (made from greats, oats or some other grain), and 14 grams of sugar. This additional maintenance was given out to prisoners who are held for investigation for more than a year.
3. Maintenance for the Sick: Consists of similar norm to #2. Their make-up depended upon the current medical recommendations.
4. Choosing one's own food: This can be done upon the recommendation of a doctor with the approval of the current board of examiners.
5. General Maintenance or the so-called "Ministerstvennyy poik":   
 Issuance of it is done through the medical examiner board with the State Attorney.

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Maintenance in the work camps is the same except that the bread ration is raised to 800 grams. For the camps in the Northern area the bread ration is 1,000 grams, otherwise the ration is the same.

## (h) Job Classifications of the prisoners

The contingent of political prisoners is divided into several work categories. As a consequence of the mass arrests which took place in recent years, it is not to be taken for granted that the prisoners are predominantly from the intellectual professions. The greater part of the prisoners consist of unskilled laborers and illiterates. Particularly conspicuous is the great number of agricultural workers. The majority of the intelligentsia of the political prisoners come from the Baltic nationalities. The contingent of Western Ukrainians is intellectually undeveloped, obsessed with nationalistic feelings of hate, is hostile to every other national group, and is totally without wider political views.

## (i) Working Conditions

In the political labor camps there prevailed until 1953 the exploitation of the labor force in drudgery. There was no monetary compensation. For fulfilling the norm more than 110% a few men were given additional rations, which consisted of up to 200 grams more black bread and up to 200 grams of mush.

Work performance was compensated only beginning in the middle of 1953. They earned as base pay the pay of the free citizens corresponding to the State Norms with deduction of from 39% - 51% of the earnings by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and an additional deduction of from 260 to 300 rubles per month for the security of the standard of living in the camp.

The costs for the guards were included in the deduction for the standard of living made by the camp administration.

The work norms for the prisoners corresponded to those for the free citizens. In order to raise the work capacity they introduced the idea of giving time off for exceeding the norm. In 1955 it was as follows:

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2/1

For General Workers	121%	1/2 day off
	131%	1 " "
	141%	1 and 1/2 " "
	151%	2 " "
For Special Workers	106%	1/2 day off
	111%	1 " "
	116%	1 and 1/2 " "
	121%	2 " "
For Managing Workers (engineers, brigadier)	101%	1/2 day off
	106%	1 " "
	111%	2 " "

And in order to increase the amount of work even more, work contests between the various work groups were introduced, whereby the victorious brigade received additional benefits, particularly scarce items of food and better work clothing. These so-called "Socialistic Competitions" were underway on a monthly, half-yearly and yearly basis.

In 1953 there was a widespread uprising at the camps of Karaganda and Norilsk which was put down by the bringing in of troops from the regular army with tank support. There was considerable damage done by the rebelling prisoners.

After the uprising was put down and the camp rebuilt by an entirely new contingent, those of the rebelling contingent who remained alive after the uprising were shipped out and distributed among the various camps in the Soviet Union. A part of this contingent of rebelling prisoners came from the area of Norilsk to the camps in Kholodnyy and Dublenny where they organized in 1954 a strike that lasted almost 2 months.

The reasons for the strikes in Norilsk were the shockingly inhuman working conditions. As a result of the stringent guard measures by the operating sections in the camps, strong strike movements rarely occur.

# XVII Attachment to the Report on Kolyma

Price lists for goods in free trade for sale in Magadan (as of September 1955)

Black bread	kg.	.90 rubles
Gray bread	"	1.20 "
White bread 1st kind	"	2.40 "
White bread 2nd kind	"	1.80 "
White rolls	100 grams from	.80 "
Cake	100 " "	1.50 "
Ice cream	200 " "	1.50 "
Rice	kg.	9.00 "
Prepared foodstuffs of various sorts from 2 to 6 rubles per kg.		

Oils and Fats:		
Butter	kg.	28.70 rubles
Combined fats	"	13.00 "
Lard (from China)	"	20.00 "
Margarine	"	18.00 "
Bacon	"	26.00 "
Pork	"	22.00 "
Canned Beef	800 grams	14.00 "

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Fish		
Salt herring	kg.	8.00 rubles
Canned fish (flaked and in tomato sauce)	400 grams	7.00 "
Tuna fish in oil	400 "	11.00 "
Lemons	each	3.00 "
Eggs (official price)	each	2.50 "

(These were not obtainable in official stores and on the black market they were from 7 to 10 rubles, depending on the season.)

Tobacco		
Makhorka	50 grams	.55 rubles
Cigarettes in pkg. of 20	from .45 to	6.00 "
Matches	1 package	.20 "
Pure alcohol 98 proof	400 grams	45.00 "
Wine	1 litre	from 30.00 "
Black tea	50 grams	from 3.70 to 6.40 "
Coffee (in bean)	kg.	60.00 "
Ersatz coffee	250 grams	3.00 "

Underwear for men consisting of an undershirt and long underpants	60.00 rubles
Sport shirt	from 25.00 rubles
Ready made suit	from 70.00 to 400.00 "
Winter camps	" 45.00 to 400.00 "
Cotton Jackets	95.00 "
Leather shoes	from 65.00 "
Wool scarves	from 25.00 "
Toilet soap	from 1.20 "

(Toilet articles such as shaving gear, combs, shaving brush, mirrors were unobtainable in free trade in Magadan)

Envelopes	.10 rubles
Writing paper	from 2.50 "
Radio receiver	from 120.00 "

The above mentioned prices are based on the full ruble (auf volle Rubel; sic).

#### VIII Postscript to the Report on Magadan

The policing power was carried out through the militia troops. They were sent out for any disturbance of the peace and order and for the regulation of road traffic. Their reputation among the people is a bad one. They carry pistols and blackjacks. Their uniform has a background color of blue with a brick red piping. Their service grades correspond to those of the army.

##### (a) Documents (cf. section VI (b))

The official personal identity card is the Passport. Every Soviet citizen must be in possession of one. They can tell from these if the bearer has been a political prisoner. For these categories of people there are certain definite numbers (in the Passport). There are frequent controls of the Passport, especially in the areas in which the forced settlers live.

In the night time, particularly in the city area, Magadan is guarded by police patrols. The strength of these patrols consists of two to three men, and they often have police dogs with them. An official curfew is in force for restaurants close at midnight. The number of police is very high in proportion to the numbers of the population. Those who do not have ID cards or who have false papers are punished, the punishment being variable and dependent upon the reasons for not having the identity card. In the entire USSR there are always a very great number of police at railroad stations and airports.

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## (b) Living Conditions in Magadan

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In the dwelling communities one frequently finds communal kitchens for cooking meals. Only the apartments of newer construction have their own kitchens. Meals are cooked in wood stoves, since there is no coal available for household needs. Electric stoves are rare, but one sees frequent hot plates. There is no gas supply for cook stoves. The apartments are lighted exclusively by electric light (110 volt). Newly built apartments have running water and central heating.

Permission to go to Magadan is relatively hard to get. Former political prisoners are assigned to Magadan only in exceptional cases through the Special Komendatura. In every case permission to live in Magadan depends on the information from one's place of work.

## XVIII The Railroad Connections from Siberia to Kolyma

Completing XI (c) 1 one can add that in the frame of the State Plan construction of a railroad connection through Kolyma to the North is planned. This line is thought of as an auxiliary line of the Trans-Siberian Railroad and goes with this railroad line via Irkutsk, Ulan, Uda, Chita, Mogocho to the highland of Skovorodino.<sup>32</sup> There the auxiliary line will begin, going in a N.N.E direction to the port city of Anadyr (longitude 178, latitude 65).<sup>33</sup>

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[redacted] this was a pre-war project which was begun on a small scale before the war in the Skovorodino area. The work let up during the war and was resumed after the war on a far greater scale with the introduction of large contingents of prisoners and of free workers. There are many difficulties due to the large areas of marsh lands. [redacted] the route will be something like this:

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Skovorodino-Tyndinski- the valley of the River Gonam - the valley of the River Maya-Arka - vicinity of Magadan - Atka - Peshine - Markova - Krasneno - Anadyr.<sup>34</sup>

It will be a single track railroad and later on a few auxiliary lines will run further to the East and West.

## XIX Observations on a Flight from Magadan to Sverdlovsk

[redacted] Magadan to Sverdlovsk in a passenger aircraft of "Aeroflot", type IL-12; the distance was about 7,500 km, which was covered in 26 flying hours with 6 stopovers. The stops made were Nikolaevsk, Khabarovsk, Magadagachi, Irkutsk, Krasnoyarsk, Novosibirsk.<sup>35</sup> Concerning the flight the following observations:

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## (a) Airport at Magadan

As already reported, this is a grass surfaced air field without concrete take-off strips, without automatic direction signals, without repair shop hangars, and without hangars for airplanes (these last two items are under construction). Underground tank depots are likewise non-existent. The airport lies about 12 km. distant from Magadan in a northwesterly direction in the vicinity of the Tsentral'naya Trassa. It has an area of about 600 by 250 meters. The place is under Aeroflot, in the line Khabarovsk to Magadan and back (almost daily) and twice a week there is a direct flight to Moscow - Magadan and back. Outside of two passenger aircraft of type IL-12 and three passenger aircraft of type IL-2 there were only three other planes, single-engine biplanes of the Soviet Air Force.

[redacted] IL-12 had a three-man crew and a stewardess and had room for 24 passengers and their luggage. It cruised at about 320 km. per hour. The flight from Magadan to Khabarovsk is either direct or with one stopover at Nikolaevsk. Source's plane stopped for a short time at Nikolaevsk.

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## (b) Airport at Nikolaevsk

This airport does not have concrete airstrips. Further observations about the technical equipment and the facilities were not possible since the stop was made in the darkness and was a very short one. From the fleeting observation one could say that this airport was a grass field.

## (c) Airport at Khabarovsk

This airport is a large, greatly built up air traffic center of extraordinary significance for air traffic in the USSR because of its direct connections with Vladivostok, Sakhalin, Magadan, the peninsula of Kamchatka, Moscow, Alma Ata, and Peking.<sup>36</sup> It has many concrete take-off strips, and has modern airport buildings. There is a bus line and taxi service to the city of Khabarovsk.

Work on the construction of the airport was begun in 1950 and it is still not completed. The fueling of the planes is done by motorized tank cars, which get the fuels from underground fuel tanks. The size of the airport permits the takeoff and landing of all types of present day aircraft.

there were about 20 passenger planes of type IL-12, LI-2 as well as five twin-engine planes of older construction, also four single-engine seaplanes of older construction, four single-engine biplanes for 2-men crews, three helicopters, and a squadron of eight single-jet fighters of the Air Force. This fact leads one to assume that a unit of the Soviet Air Force is stationed there.

The air traffic is lively. Nearly every fifteen minutes a plane takes off or lands. The pressure of flight passengers is extraordinarily great due to the bad connections with other modes of transportation to the Far East regions. It corresponds to the second class travel traffic on the chief lines of the German Federal Railroad. Particularly striking is the large number of so-called "simple people" among the air passengers. This is an observation one can make of most of the Soviet airfields.

Because of a shortage of aircraft, Aeroflot is not in the position to cope with the press of air passengers. The current introduction of transport planes into the passenger service also does not cover the demand for tickets. Therefore it is not a rare thing to see passengers bound for the Far East areas waiting in Khabarovsk for 14 days until they obtain tickets. In the issuance of tickets members of the ministries and officers of the Soviet Army get preference.

## (d) Airport at Magadagachi

The airport has no concrete airstrips, has no special technical equipment and is only good as a temporary or emergency landing field. The airport buildings (made of wood) are very primitive, rather like a field airport.

## (e) Airport at Irkutsk

The field is a well-built old airport with many concrete airstrips. The buildings have facilities: topping overnight and there is a restaurant. There are autobus and taxi e city. There were many passenger planes there.

## (f) Airport at Krasnoyarsk

This is a newly-built airport with modern buildings, many concrete airstrips and indications in the morning hours that it has extraordinarily lively traffic.

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## (g) The Airport at Novosibirsk

Presently being enlarged; an airport with repair shops, airstrips which are not concrete but are plastered. The heavy traffic points up its significance as the central Siberian airport. It has direct air connections with Moscow via a jet mail plane. There are the jet planes of a Soviet Air Force unit.

## (h) Airport at Sverdlovsk

A newly-built modern airport with modern new equipment, concrete airstrips, and modern airport buildings. It is the chief airport of West Siberia. There were 30 passenger planes of types IL-12 and LI-2 there. Some of these machines bore the marking of the Soviet Air Force.

The take-off and landing of two jets was observed.

## (i) Flight Distances

Magadan/to Khabarovsk	1,600 km.
Khabarovsk to Irkutsk	2,100 "
Irkutsk to Krasnoyarsk	900 "
Krasnoyarsk to Novosibirsk	650 "
Novosibirsk to Sverdlovsk	1,400 "

## (j) Observation on railroad trip from Moscow to Brest-Litovsk.

On the railroad trip from Moscow to Brest-Litovsk (mid December 1955) near Ivantsevitchi (about 130 km. east of Brest-Litovsk) there was an airfield near the railroad track which had jets. Lively activity was observed with take-off and landing maneuvers of Soviet Air Force jets.

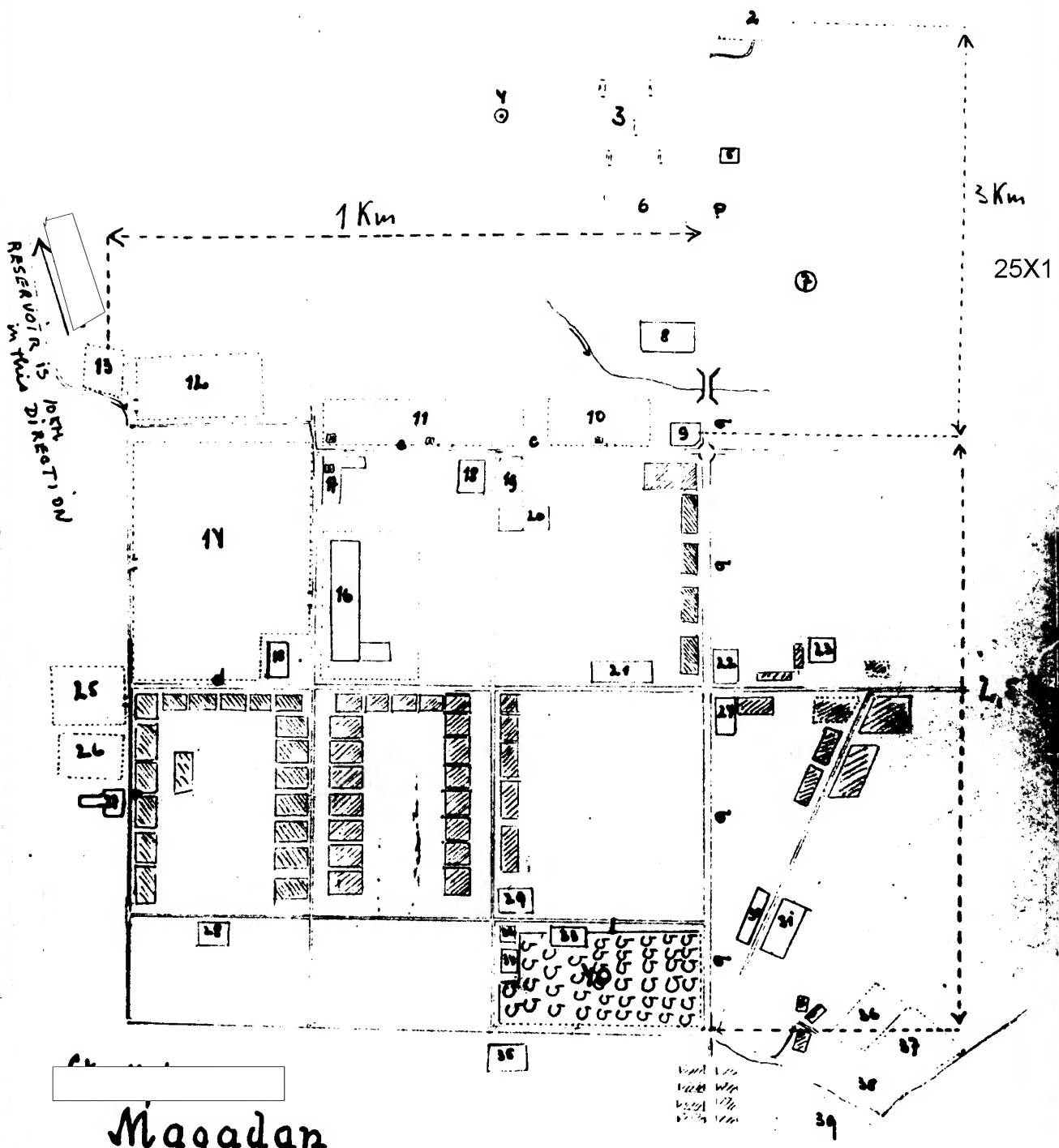
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Attachment

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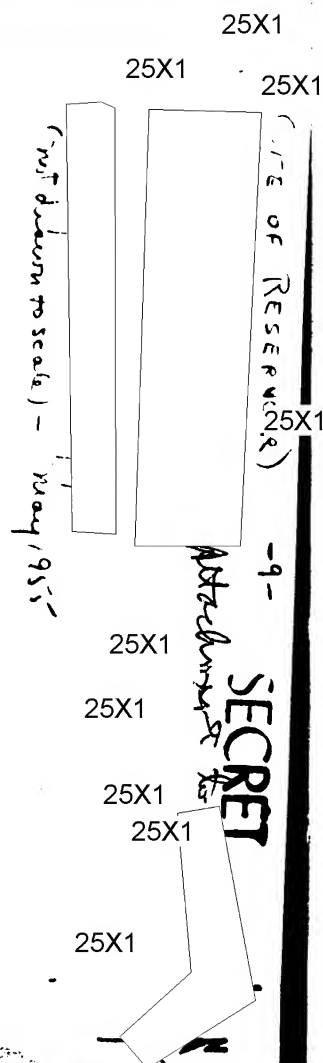
HEAT IS KNOWN  
IN THIS DIRECTION



Magadan

CITY PLAN OF MAGADAN  
AS OF 1955

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MACADAN CEMETERY

Magadan

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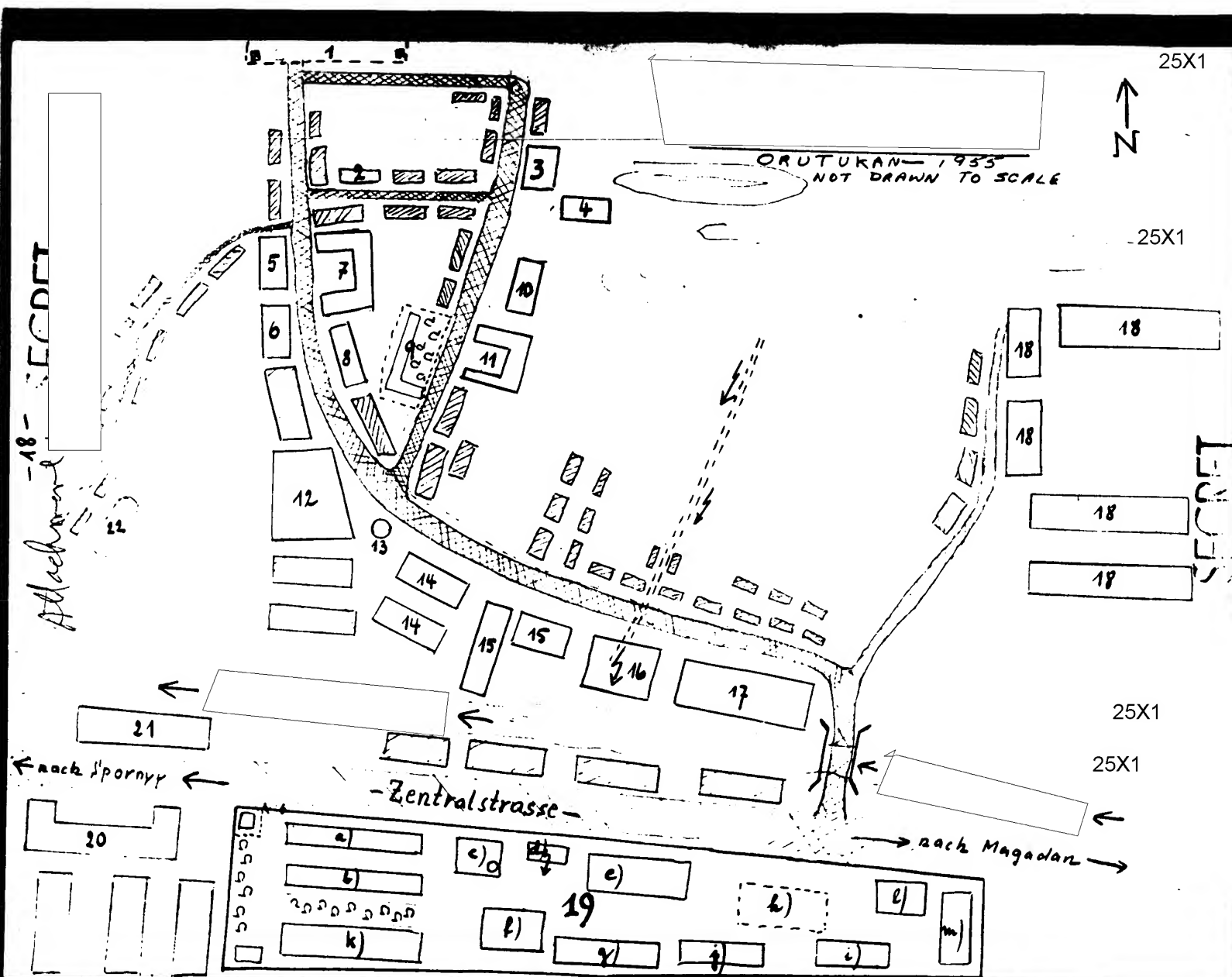
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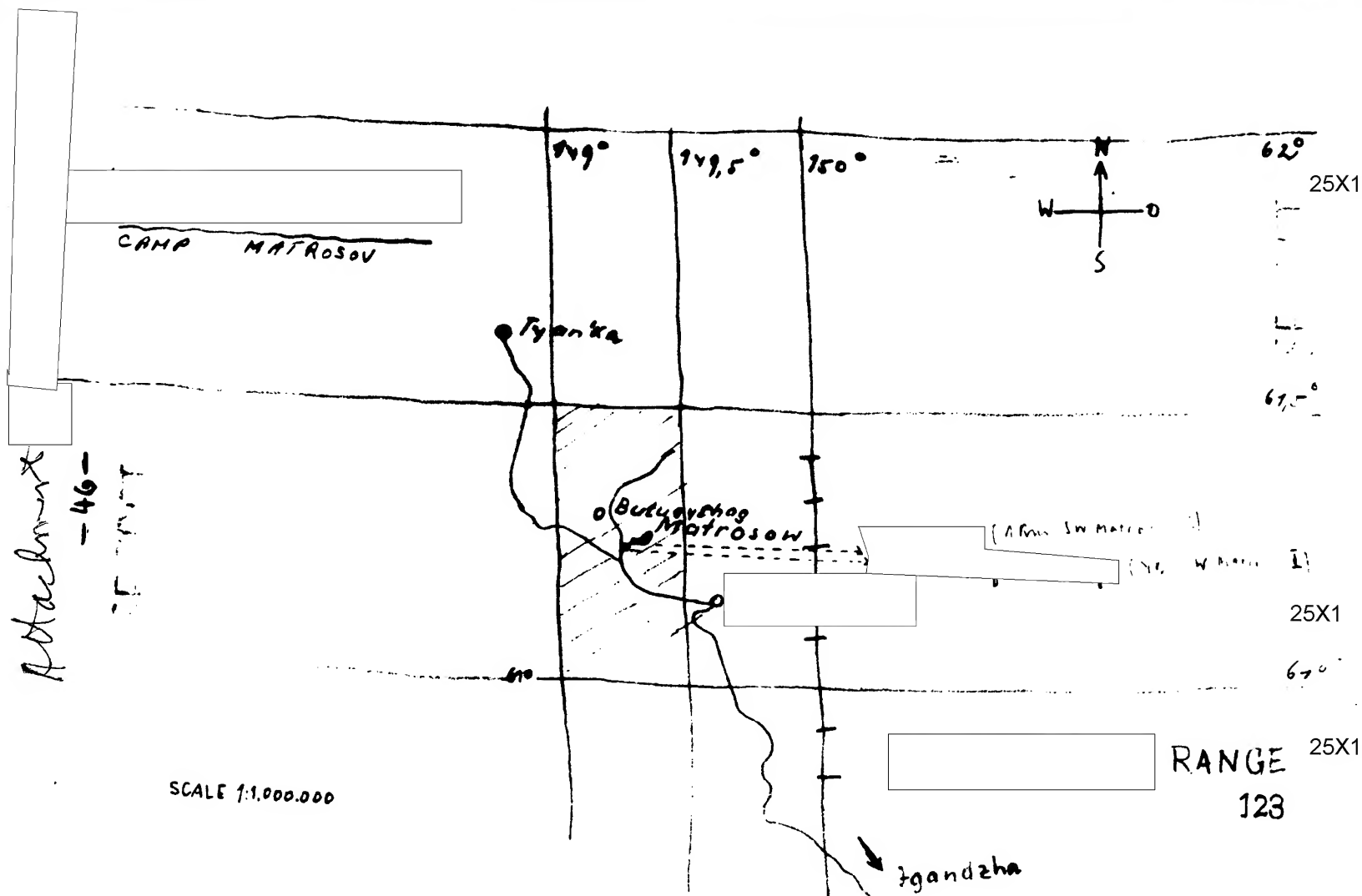
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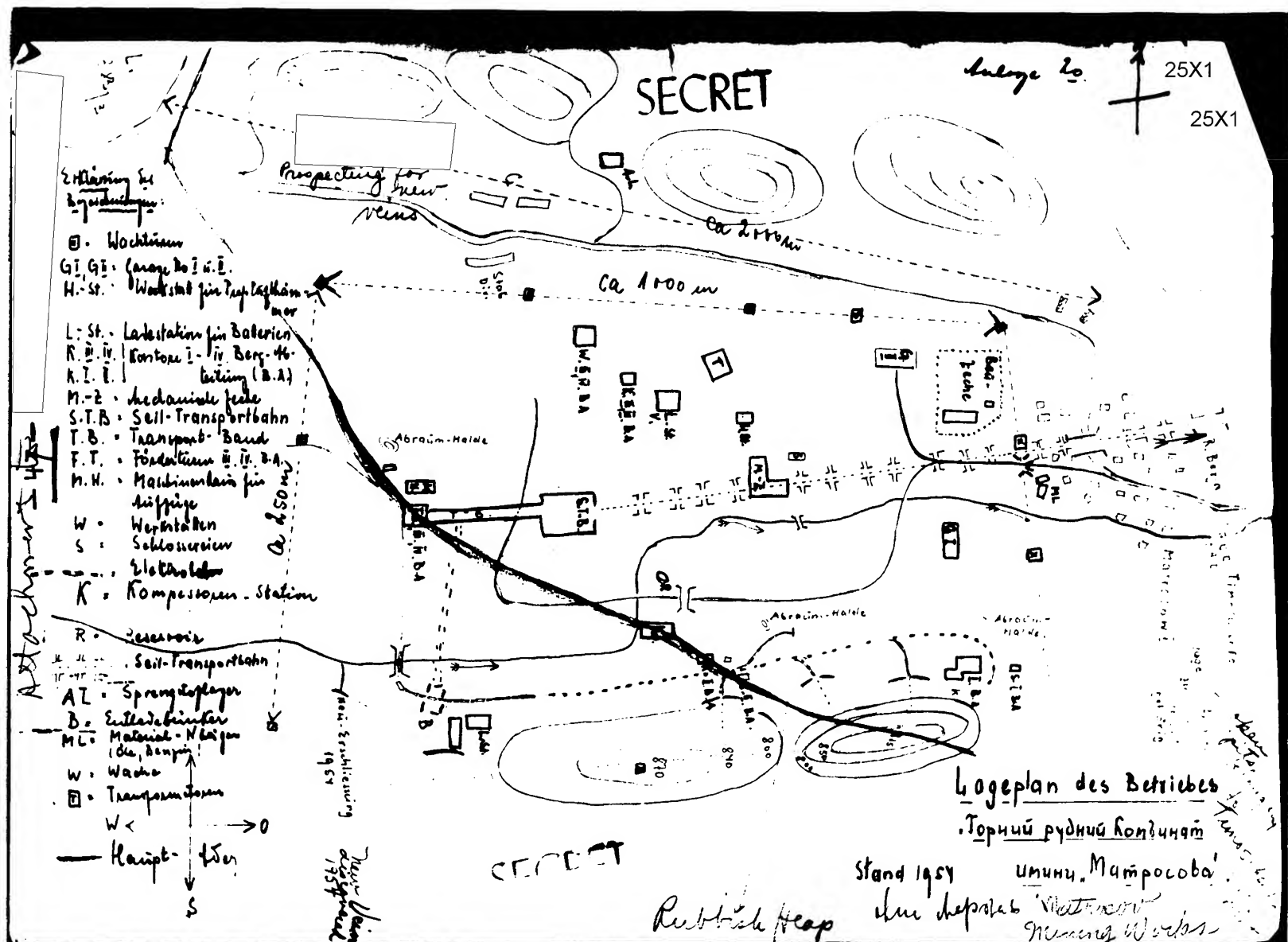


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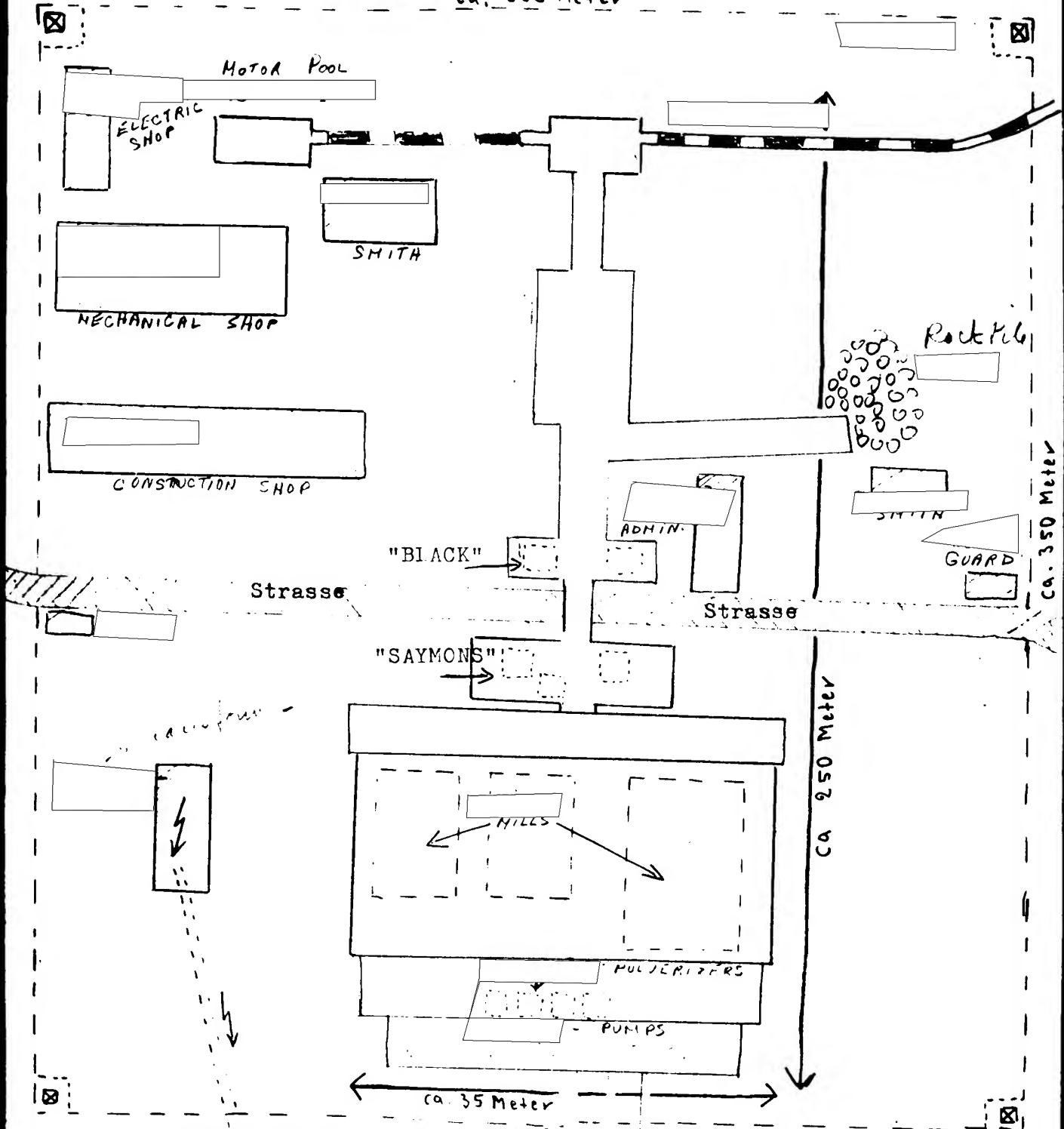




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- 67 Attackmen

GROUND PLAN of the Washing Plant at Star-Litina  
ca. 300 Meter



- = Zusammenhängendes Hauptgebäude
- = Einzelne Nebengebäude
- = Strasse

Pumpstation

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